

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 18.
WHOLE NUMBER 1110.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1884.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The annual report of the Secretary of War, dated Nov. 21, reviews the work of the year as presented in the annual reports from the different bureaus, which we have already published.

The expenditures by requisition under the direction of the Secretary of War during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, were as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage.....	\$ 2,172,941 86
Military Establishment—Army and Military Academy.....	25,640,672 42
Public works, including river and harbor improvements.....	10,663,693 59
Miscellaneous objects.....	3,856,688 34
Total.....	\$42,333,376 21

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, as revised by the Secretary, are as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses and postage.....	\$ 2,118,815 56
Military Establishment—Army and Military Academy.....	26,429,577 45
Public works, including river and harbor improvements, and new seacoast fortifications.....	18,497,460 48
Miscellaneous objects.....	3,805,147 65
Total.....	\$50,850,500 58

The following claims for money expended and indebtedness assumed in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities have been received at this department under the act of June 27, 1882: Kansas, September 8, 1882, \$349,320.95; Nebraska, November 27, 1883, \$27,641.43; Nevada, June 5, 1884, \$372,008.11; Texas, first installment, July 9, 1884, \$671,400.29; and Oregon, November 3, 1884, \$369,459.19. Under the head of Army, the report says:

Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Army, reports that since the date of the last report of his immediate predecessor, General W. T. Sherman, the Army has enjoyed almost complete rest from active field operations, but that its other duties, consisting of occupation of posts upon the frontiers of Canada and of Mexico, and stations near Indian agencies, the protection of Indian reservations, and the guarding of the Indian Territory from intrusion, have been important and laborious. The reports of military commanders show an unprecedented quiet among the Indians, there having been reported during the year no disturbance to cause the firing of a single musket. The renewed invasion of what is called the Oklahoma country, in the Indian Territory, by intruders determined to settle upon lands there, in defiance of laws and of Executive proclamations, has required movements of considerable numbers of troops. Information received at the War Department indicates that the persistent leader of these intruders is an adventurer who has found a profitable source of money making in organizing colonies to go into the Territory. As I have heretofore stated, the only penalty for the offence committed by him and those whom he deludes into joining these colonies is the fine which may be imposed under section 2149 of the Revised Statutes, and the fine cannot be collected; and I renew my recommendation that an amendment of the statute be made providing for imprisonment, as it is believed that such a punishment would prevent the vexatious raids and save a very large expenditure now incurred in the movement of troops employed in executing the law. The Secretary recommends the isolation under which the Seminole Negro Scouts may be assigned some part of the unoccupied land in the Indian Territory, so that they may be enabled to earn a livelihood.

In consequence of the rapid extension of railways, and the increase of western settlements, it has been possible to inaugurate the policy of abandoning many small frontier outposts and concentrating their garrisons at larger, permanent stations, and this policy has been continued so far as appropriations for barracks and quarters would permit, the abandoned reservations being turned over to the Interior Department, as provided by law. This concentration, so far as it has been effected, begins to show beneficial effects in greatly increased economy of supply and improvement of the discipline of the troops, resulting from opportunities of instruction which they could not heretofore enjoy in their scattered condition.

Great attention continues to be given to target prac-

tice in the Army, and the zeal and friendly rivalry of officers and men at the autumn competitions for the medals offered by the War Department indicate the interest felt in this branch of military education, and the records of the contests show a very gratifying increase in the skill of the competitors.

The Lieutenant General renews the recommendation of General Sherman that there should be made a uniform organization of the three arms of the service by adding two companies, with the corresponding majors, to each regiment of infantry. The reasons for this change were given at some length in my last report, and I concur in the recommendation of the Lieutenant General.

The Lieutenant General reports a slight increase in the number of desertions from the Army. The Artillery School at Fort Monroe and the Cavalry and Infantry School at Fort Leavenworth are continuing their work, from which it is believed that very great good results to the Army.

MILITARY ACADEMY—SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point reports that there were present at the academy September 1, 1884, three hundred and fourteen cadets, and that there has been an improvement in the tone and discipline of the corps. It is believed by the Secretary of War that the rigid enforcement of the provision of section 1825 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the return to the academy, except upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, of any cadet found deficient in studies or conduct, has not failed to exercise a beneficial influence at the academy. Many instances of disregard of the provisions of that law in former years undoubtedly impaired the force of discipline.

Under existing laws, those cadets for whom there may be no vacancies existing in the Army at the time of their graduation must be discharged from the military service. For the last few years the law requiring that there shall be no civilian appointments into the Army until a sufficient number of vacancies exist to provide for the next graduating class, has been literally complied with, civilian appointments having only been made to fill such vacancies as remained on July 1st of each year, after the appointment of the graduating class of cadets and of meritorious non-commissioned officers recommended according to law; vacancies occurring on and after July 1st of each year being kept open. The Superintendent of the academy calls attention to the large number of cadets in the class which will be graduated in June, 1886, the class now having eighty-three members; and he expresses the opinion that probably eighty will be graduated. Unless there shall be a change in the law, it will not probably be possible for all of the class of 1886 to be appointed into the Army if any civilian appointments are made before their graduation, as the members of that class and the one which will be graduated next June, together with non-commissioned officers to be appointed under existing laws, will probably be sufficient to take up all the vacancies which will occur in the two years.

One of the most important duties of an officer is the administration of justice under the military code. I believe that it would be highly beneficial to the Army if the instruction in legal principles given at the Military Academy were placed in charge of a professor of law of the same rank and tenure as is held by the other professors, and I recommend legislation which will accomplish that result.

Next follows a synopsis of the information contained in the reports of the Adjutant General, the Judge Advocate General, Quartermaster General, Subsistence Department, Medical Department, Chief of Engineers, Ordnance Department and Chief Signal Officer, all of which have already appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

The report of the Adjutant General of the Army shows that out of a total average of 5,474 pupils over fifteen years of age, attending colleges and other schools in the United States to which officers of the Army are assigned as military instructors, under existing laws, 2,529 attended infantry drills and 424 artillery drills; that the aptitude of the students is excellent; and that the interest manifested by the faculties of the several institutions of learning where these officers are stationed is steadily increasing. Under a recent amendment of the law 40 officers may now be detailed for this work.

The Adjutant General renews the recommendation, in which I concurred in my report of last year, that provision be made for the retirement of enlisted men on the completion of thirty-five years of honorable and faithful service in the Army. He also suggests the propriety, as a means of decreasing the number of desertions, of a diminution of the term of service from five to three years, believing that there would thus be elimi-

nated a great source of discontent on the part of men whose lack of aptitude for the Service makes them dissatisfied and desperate in contemplating the length of the present contract of enlistment entered into by them. He again recommends that the law relating to the settlement of the clothing account of enlisted men be amended so as to require a bimonthly settlement instead of a semi-annual settlement. As I have heretofore stated, it is believed that such a change would benefit both the Government and the soldier.

The Adjutant General calls attention to the fact that nearly twenty years have elapsed since the close of the war, and that the very valuable regimental rolls in his office have, by constant handling in procuring information, mainly in pension cases, become almost destroyed; and that it is absolutely necessary that more than one hundred thousand of them be entirely recopied at once. This work, it is estimated, will take the constant labor of one hundred skilled men for at least three years. The Adjutant General urges that a suitable force be provided for restoring these records, as the work cannot be done with his present force engaged in answering calls from the Pension Office. I concur in his recommendation.

The Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home renew the recommendation made in their last report, that the Government make an appropriation of \$15,000 for the purchase of a small piece of land in the District of Columbia belonging to the Home and now used for the purpose of a national cemetery. The number of inmates on the rolls of the Home is 719. The large number, 193, admitted during the year is greatly in excess of the number received during any one year since the establishment of the Home.

An extension of the quarters having become necessary, the secretary approved a recommendation of the Board for the erection of a new building to cost about \$20,000, and also for the erection of another building at an estimated cost of \$70,000. The first building is about completed, and the larger one will probably be finished by the end of the present fiscal year. The current expenses of the Home have been \$131,857.44. The Secretary concurs in the recommendation of the Board that the Home should have the same privilege of sending insane patients to the hospital as was granted by the act approved August 7, 1882, for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The following is a statement of the persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, under the orders of the Secretary of War, from October 1, 1883, to October 1, 1884. The aggregate is not quite double the number committed during the previous year: Officers of the U. S. Army, 4; late volunteer officers, 1; enlisted men of the U. S. Army, 51; late soldiers of the U. S. Army, 8; late volunteer soldiers, 1; inmates of the U. S. Soldiers' Home, 3; military prisoners, 3; employees of the Subsistence Department, 1; total, 72.

The recommendation that the officer in charge of Fort Leavenworth Prison should have the local rank and pay and allowances of a colonel is renewed. The Secretary recommends that the law be changed so as to empower officers of the Army to administer oaths and take depositions; to authorize Courts-martial, or the judge advocates thereof, to grant a *dedimus potestatem* to take depositions; to authorize such officers to subpoena witnesses, punish for disobeying such subpoena, and to compel witnesses to testify when subpoenaed. Officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department and judge advocates of military courts should also be empowered to administer oaths in any matter where an oath is necessary to be administered in the discharge of their official duties.

QUARTERMASTER'S AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Under the head of the Quartermaster's Department the Secretary says:

The Quartermaster General has recommended that the extra pay required to pay lieutenants of the line regiments, detailed for continuous duty in his department as acting assistant quartermasters, \$10 per month for extra labor and responsibility, shall be taken from the appropriation for regular supplies, fixing the maximum devoted to such purpose at \$25,000. In my opinion, the provision requiring that all officers of the Army shall receive all their pay and money allowances from the Pay Department is a wise one, and I recommend that the Pay Department be authorized to pay lieutenants doing duty in the Subsistence or Quartermaster's Department the same sum per month, the amount in the latter case not to exceed a total of \$25,000. In case this recommendation is approved, the appropriation for the Pay Department should be hereafter increased by that amount. Measures have been taken to appoint post quartermaster sergeants, in conformity to the law. It is hoped Congress will see

the wisdom of authorizing the small item in the appropriation for quarters for these and other worthy staff non-commissioned officers. In regard to quartering troops, the views expressed in my report last year must be reiterated as to the necessities for larger posts and of appropriation accordingly. It has become necessary to undertake the removal of the enlisted men from casemate quarters into proper sanitary barracks at several posts on the seaboard, and particular attention is invited to the special estimates presented in some of the most necessities of these cases. I have ordered such temporary arrangements made at David's Island, our great recruiting depot on the Atlantic seaboard, as the limited appropriation would admit. An appropriation of \$75,000 to begin the construction of permanent barracks, however, is still urgently recommended. A very considerable improvement has been made in the buildings and grounds at the recruiting depot at Jefferson Barracks, with great advantage to the health of the men, but an appropriation for improvement of the antiquated buildings there is very necessary.

During the present administration, the light batteries of the artillery regiments have been increased from five to ten, causing an increase in the number of artillery horses, with attendant expenses. No change has been made in the cavalry arm, but, without apparent detriment to the Military Service, a general reduction of horses and mules in service has been made, with the following result:

Horses and mules (including cavalry and artillery horses) in 1881.....	18,414
Number on hand at this time.....	13,748
Reduction since 1881, — + 25 per cent. .	4,666
Transportation employees in 1881.....	2,011; wages..... \$1,111,355 00
Transportation employees at this time..... 965; wages.....	634,382 16
Reduction in number and annual cost.....1,046	476,972 84
Reduction in annual cost of forage.....	548,000 00
Reduction in annual purchase of animals, 1881-1884.....	88,113 06
Annual saving resulting this year from reduction of draught and pack animals notwithstanding increase of light artillery.....	\$1,108,085 90

The clothing of the Army has been satisfactory, so far as is known, and efforts have been made to gradually improve both in quality and quantity, having careful reference to that economy of expenditure which a just regard for the public service requires.

Under the Subsistence Department the report says: The report of the Commissary General of Subsistence shows a total of expenditures during the last fiscal year of \$3,217,224.33. There is included in this sum the amount of subsistence funds embezzled by an officer of the Army who deserted the Service, and, it is believed, fled to Mexico. The sum embezzled by him was \$1,905.72; and it may not be improper to remark in this place that this is believed to be the only sum of money lost to the public treasury by the dishonesty of any person in the Military Service during your administration. In that time there have been three other instances of dishonesty on the part of officers of the Army, each having funds of different bureaus, but in each case the money embezzled was fully restored to the Treasury before the trial of the officer involved, and each officer was promptly dismissed from the Military Service by sentence of court-martial. The Commissary General of Subsistence again invites attention to the importance of providing for the enlistment of cooks and bakers for the Army. I concur with him in his belief that such a course would add much to the comfort as well as the health of the soldiers, who must now, in many instances, depend upon the cooking of enlisted men who have no special aptitude for the work. The appropriation made by Congress of \$500,000 for the relief of persons made destitute by the floods of the Ohio River and its tributaries, which appropriation was subsequently extended to cover the relief of persons made destitute by floods of the Mississippi River, was disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War by officers of the Commissary Department assisted by detailed officers of the line; and the zeal and activity displayed by them in disbursing the national bounty merits the highest commendation.

MEDICAL AND PAY DEPARTMENTS.

Of the fire proof building needed for the Army Medical Museum and Library, the Secretary says:

It is hoped that during the coming session the necessary legislation to provide for this long and seriously felt want may be completed, that immediate steps may be taken to secure a safe deposit for these valuable collections, now in constant peril from the dangers which surround the present unsuitable building. I renew the suggestion that such Congressional legislation may be requested as will permit the proceeds of sales of medical supplies, prescribed by a medical officer of the Army, to civilian employees, not making appropriations for support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, approved March 3, 1883; to be carried to the current appropriation for the Medical Department of the Army, and that the amount may become available for replacing articles sold, as is the case with "the sale of commissary stores to the officers and enlisted men of the Army."

Under Pay Department he says:

The Paymaster General shows in his report that his Department has during the last year only accounted for \$15,180,160.86. He again recommends with my concurrence, the repeal of the law forbidding payment of mileage to officers for travel over land and grant roads. As mileage is given to an officer not merely to pay his railroad fare but to cover other travelling expenses, and as

officers of the Army are the only public officers against whom a discrimination is made in this regard, I recommend legislation to correct it. Attention is again invited by the Paymaster General to his recommendation in relation to permitting officers of the Army to furnish the bonds of an approved guarantee company. I concur in this recommendation, and beg to invite attention to my reasons therefor given at some length in my last annual report.

ENGINEER AND ORDNANCE CORPS.

On the subject of sea coast fortifications the Secretary says:

The Chief of Engineers presents in his annual report a review of the modern requirements for the defence of our important sea coast cities, and in his comprehensive, but brief, discussion shows not only the urgent necessity of beginning the defensive works which cannot be improvised, but their small cost in comparison with our national resources. Steel forts and turrets to resist guns which can send a projectile weighing a ton through sixty feet of sand,* and which must themselves have like guns, with steam machinery to load and manipulate them, cannot be built in the short time which would be given us by an enemy for preparation after the cessation of diplomatic intercourse; and, as is said by the Chief of Engineers, "the contribution which could be levied from New York alone would probably pay four or five fold the cost of all the fortifications of the important harbors of the country. I trust that the earnest attention of Congress may be invited to this subject, and that adequate appropriations may be made to carry out the views of the Chief of Engineers."

The danger to the efficiency of the torpedo system without the construction of electrical rooms and cable galleries has been dwelt upon in my previous reports, and I cannot urge too strongly the immediate construction of such works. I invite special attention to the estimate submitted for the commencement of the system of works designed for the defence of the harbors of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hampton Roads and San Francisco; for the modification and continuation of construction of existing forts and batteries, and for the continuation of the purchase of submarine mines."

The Secretary calls attention to the failure of Congress to act upon his recommendation of a permanent annual appropriation to carry out the recommendations of the Gun Foundry Board, and to the legislative inquiry into the capacity of our steel works. He says: The field of this inquiry is large and comprehensive, and includes all that is required for a complete understanding of the subject, and the best means of providing a remedy. The condition of our coast defences is a matter of grave concern and calls for immediate action, and I indulge the hope that before the end of the ensuing session Congress will show to the country its appreciation of these national wants by a liberal and permanent annual appropriation. The difficulties encountered by the Chief of Ordnance in procuring steel from abroad, even for experimental guns, makes manifest, without lengthy comment, the necessity for home production. It is hoped that the very pressing needs of the department, and the difficulties under which it now labors in attempting to secure suitable materials for gun construction, may be relieved through the prompt and energetic action of Congress at its next session. The steel makers of this country will not undertake the production of steel on a scale adequate to our wants without the inducement of being fairly remunerated for their outlays; and the importance of immediate action on the part of Congress for holding out such inducements, by liberal appropriations, cannot be overestimated. The truth of this statement is apparent when it is considered that, after even ample encouragement has been afforded, considerable time must elapse, say two years or more, before the requisite plant can be designed, constructed and set up, and the production of steel in masses of sufficient size and of suitable quality for gun construction can become a practical success. Then the manufacture and test of the experimental or typical guns will require at least two years more, even for the moderate-sized calibres, before the manufacture of guns in quantity can be proceeded with.

The Fortification Bill, approved July 5, 1884, provides that a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars "may be used for the expenses of experiments in the use of dynamite or other high explosive projectiles," and the Department has given all proper assistance and encouragement to private parties having designs or inventions that promised success. The trials thus far have been tentative merely, and nothing has been developed that calls for any detailed mention. Experiments have been made during the year by the Ordnance Board in firing shells charged with explosive gelatine from Service guns. The practicability of making such firings, using ordinary gunpowder as the propelling agent, with safety and certainty seems now almost assured. Some 8 inch steel shell have been ordered with a view to increasing the penetration in iron plate, and with the expectation that the explosive effect of the gelatine will thereby be considerably augmented.

Pending the giving by Congress of means to arm the coast with guns of the best character, the Department is proceeding with the conversion of 10 inch smooth-bore guns into 8-inch rifles; by lining either with a coiled wrought-iron or a forged steel tube; and fifty guns will be thus converted within the year.

The officer in charge of education in the Army reports the average daily attendance upon schools, including enlisted men, and the children of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees, as 3,441, and the average daily attendance upon the reading rooms as 5,480; the number of volumes in all post libraries as 53,710, and the average of volumes circulated bimonthly as 32,000. "I renew my recommendation," adds the Secretary, "that Congress authorize the enlistment

*The power of modern guns is illustrated by experiments made in Italy, Oct. 1, 1884. An Armstrong 100-ton breech loading gun, having a calibre of 17 inches, was fired, with charges of 772 pounds of powder and forged steel projectiles weighing 1,841 pounds, against targets distant about 100 yards, one of which was a solid steel plate 19 inches thick backed by 20 inches of oak. The other targets varied only in material. Each target was perforated at the first round, the projectile passing through with a considerable surplus of power.

of 150 competent instructors, with the rank and pay of commissary sergeants. The officer in charge of the work reports that the one stubborn obstacle to the success of educational work in the Army is the pressing want of competent teachers."

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The Secretary submits the estimates of the Chief Signal Officer, adding: "But I do not concur in his suggestion that a return be made to the old method of incorporating the appropriations for the support of this service with those for the support of the Army. My reasons are briefly that, even if in the Army Bill the amounts to be expended for the Weather Bureau should be made specific and definite, as was not the case until recently, I deem it prejudicial to the interests of the Army that its apparent cost of maintenance should be so largely increased by adding to it the cost of the Weather Bureau service, with which the Army is not concerned. It would seem to be as appropriate to make the river and harbor appropriation a part of the Army expenses because a few Army officers supervise the work. In this connection I renew my recommendation that the temporary legislation of the last two years, forbidding the expenditure for this service of money not specifically appropriated therefor, be made permanent legislation applying to all future appropriations to be disbursed by the Secretary of War."

On the subject of the Greely Relief Expedition as d Gen. Hazen's opinions concerning it the Secretary says:

The zeal and enterprise of the relieving expedition were such as to entitle all its officers and men to the highest commendation; and while it reached Cape Sabine at the earliest possible moment, the final catastrophe to the few survivors of Lieut. Greely's party was, but for the rescue, only a few hours distant. The Secretary of War observes with regret that the Chief Signal Officer has chosen to make, in his annual report, a formal expression of opinion that after the arrival of the wrecked Proteus party on Sept. 13, 1883, at St. John's, there was still time, "as known from previous experience and shown by subsequent facts, to send efficient relief," stating that "Capt. Melville and others volunteered to go, giving their full plans for the relief." A contention as to what would have been the probable result of an expedition to the Arctic regions started in the autumn, with such preparation as could be made after the middle of September, is now useless for any practical purpose, but a few words may properly be given to the subject, as there may be persons whose humane consideration for the terrible situation in which Lieut. Greely and his party existed for months may not be accompanied by a knowledge of the opinion of experienced persons as to the danger of disaster and the little hope of success of any attempt to approach him at that season.

The Proteus party, after the wreck of that ship, reached St. John's Sept. 13, 1883. Lieut. Garlington, in charge of the party, was on that day asked by telegraph whether any thing more could be done that year. He replied, on Sept. 14: "By the time suitable vessels could be procured, fitted, provisioned, etc., it would be too late in season to accomplish anything this year." Notwithstanding this response, on the same day, by direction of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, a further telegram was sent to Lieut. Garlington asking for full replies from himself and from Commander Wildes, commanding the U. S. steamer Yantic, upon certain questions propounded, and further asking whether it was a feasible project to charter a steam sealer to go northward, the telegram making also some suggestions as to the outfitting of the ship and men. To this Lieut. Garlington replied by telegraph Sept. 15, at length, saying, among other things: "The ultimate result of any undertaking to go north at this time extremely problematical; chances against its success, owing to dark nights, now begun in those regions, making ice navigation extremely critical work. There is no safe winter anchorage on west shore of Greenland between Disco and Pandora Harbor, except, perhaps, North Star Bay, winter quarters of Saunders. However, there is a bare chance of success, and if my recommendations are approved I am ready and anxious to make the effort." He then made suggestions as to hiring a steam sealer, and how it was to be commanded and manned. Commander Wildes replied in these words, under date of Sept. 15: "To charter another foreign ship with foreign crew for this duty to go north at this late season would simply invite fresh disaster. . . . Ship must be American manned and officered by Navy and thoroughly equipped. Unless winter quarters can be reached north of Cape Athol, the attempt would be useless. This cannot be done. Melville Bay will be impassable by Oct. 1 at latest. Ship cannot winter at Upernavik and cannot sledge north from there."

Under date of Sept. 14, 1883, Chief Engineer George W. Melville, U. S. N., submitted a proposed method of relief for the Greely party, which was in substance to use the steamship Yantic, but there was no suggestion in his proposition of any hope of getting the Yantic further north than Cape York, his plan being to sledge northward from there. Under date of Sept. 15, 1883, Dr. James Laws, who was a surgeon in the Hartstene expedition sent out to the relief of Dr. Kane in 1855, strongly urged the utter impracticability, from his experience, of any expedition, however well fitted, being able to reach a point where it could be of the slightest service to the Greely party. He said that before an expedition could reach the shores of Greenland, it would be dangerous to proceed above Disco Island. Captain George E. Tyson, who, as is well known, was with Hall's last expedition, and was in command of the party which floated down from the Arctic regions on an ice floe, offered his services to lead an expedition, but he made no suggestion to go in the autumn of 1883. On the contrary, he expressed, in personal conference, his firm conviction of the impracticability and danger of undertaking such an expedition in the autumn.

Persons whose experience and studies gave their opinions weight, were personally consulted by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, among them being Captain Greer, U. S. N., who went to Littleton Island in 1873, in command of the *Tigress*, in search of some of the company of the wrecked *Polaris*, and Doctor Emil Besseles, who was in charge of the scientific work of the *Polaris*, and after its wreck in 1873 spent the winter at Life Boat Cove. Upon consideration of all information, the conclusion was inevitable that, under the most favorable conditions, a vessel might reach Upernavik, but that it could go no further north in that season. This point is about seven hundred miles from Littleton Island, and the stretch of water and land between is impassable for boats or sledges after the first of October, and oftentimes after the first of September. The Arctic night begins at Upernavik about the middle of October, and it was considered that, setting aside all question of its own perils, the best that a new relief expedition at that time could do would be to go a part of the way, and wait for the next summer to resume the journey. The testimony was conclusive, that sledging north from Upernavik was impossible.

The deplorable situation of the Greely party, then feared but since known to exist, did not lessen the perils which would have beset any relief party started at the beginning of an Arctic winter. The Secretary of War knows of no one whose opinion would be considered, except the Chief Signal Officer, who would not have regarded such an expedi-

tion not only as substantially hopeless for any relief earlier than was actually given, but perilous in the extreme, if not foolhardy.

Nothing is more illustrative of the impossibility of overcoming at all times the difficulties of Arctic travel, whether by land or sea, than the fact that two-thirds of Lieutenant Greely's party starved to death at Cape Sabine with one hundred and fifty pounds of meat untouched at Cape Isabella, distant about thirty miles, and with two hundred and fifty rations untouched at Littleton Island, at about the same distance, but separated by Smith's Sound. It probably never occurred to anyone that the Greely party could not easily reach and use both of these stores.

The conclusion reached, after most anxious and careful consideration, was, on the 19th of September, 1883, embodied in a written memorandum of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, which was given in full in my last annual report.

It may be added that the Secretary of War, while deploring the terrible loss of life incurred by the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, has never seen any reason to doubt the propriety of these conclusions reached by the Secretary of the Navy and himself, upon all the considerations which were available to them.

To some of the criticisms made by the Chief Signal Officer in his report, no reference seems to be required beyond saying that the "Proteus" court of inquiry, so called, had the merit of basing its conclusions as to the officers with whom it dealt upon such information of facts and conditions as was attainable by the officers themselves at the time of their action, as well as by the court. But the expression of the Chief Signal Officer, above referred to, is an intrusion of an official opinion as to the propriety of the course of the Secretary of War and of the Navy in not hazarding more lives in 1883 in a nearly hopeless adventure upon his telegraphic requests. This excursion into an official jurisdiction beyond his own and his duty upon the exercise of a superior responsibility which he was not invited to share, are extraordinary in their time and place, and are hardly excusable even under whatever of irritation may have been caused by the findings of the "Proteus" court of inquiry. Waiving, however, that consideration, if there had at the time been given more weight to the views of that branch of the public service, under whose management there had been one futile and one disastrous expedition in the northern seas in two successive years, than to the views of men having experience in such matters, it is now hardly to be doubted that we would have had last summer the news of two Arctic calamities instead of one. It is not thought that the public would wish better evidence of this than is to be found in the official report of Commander Schley.

RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

At the date of my last report, nine volumes of this work had been published. Since then, volume 10, in two parts, and the first and second parts of volume 11 have been published. The index of part three of that volume is now being revised; volumes 12 to 18, inclusive, have been stereotyped; volume 19 is now in the hands of the public printer, and the manuscript of volumes 20 to 24, inclusive, is ready for the printer.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL THOS. H. RUGER, U. S. A., has returned to Helena, Montana, from leave.

MAJOR W. B. BECK, U. S. A., left Governor's Island, N. Y., early in the week on a month's vacation for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., will not return to Fort Snelling at present, as he will sit on the Court-martial at Washington when it tries Col. Morrow after the trial of General Swaim is concluded.

GENERAL C. G. SAWTELL, and Colonel R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A., have returned to Washington from Philadelphia, and will submit their report upon the site of a national cemetery to be established near the latter city.

THE approaching marriage is announced of Captain J. F. Kent, 3d U. S. Inf., to Miss Mary M. Eaton, of Troy, N. Y., a relative of the late General A. B. Eaton, U. S. A., and a sister of the wife of Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf.

RAYMOND LEE NEWCOMBE, the naturalist of the Jeannette Arctic Expedition, was married, November 21, at Salem, Mass., to Miss Fannie Howard Osgood, of that city.

LIEUT. JOHN McCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Art., lately returned from Europe, joined for duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week.

GEN. R. B. MARCY, U. S. A., looked up old friends in New York, early in the week, locating at the New York Hotel.

COMMANDER C. V. GRIDLEY, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy Yard, paid a brief visit North, this week.

LIEUT. T. M. DEFREES, 5th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Custer, M. T.

LIEUT. J. H. GARDNER, 9th Cav., was married November 19, at Pittsfield, Ill., to Miss Kittie C. Scanland, of that city. After a brief tour the married couple will go to Fort Riley, Kansas.

ADMIRAL PORTER, U. S. N., registered a few days ago at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia.

GEN. N. A. MILES has presented the 5th U. S. Inf., his old regiment, with a photograph of the shield presented him by its officers on his promotion to Brigadier General.

GEN. CHAS. SUTHERLAND, U. S. A., made an inspection this week of the hospitals at the military posts in New York Harbor.

THE commissioned force at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, exclusive of the Department Headquarters, now consists of 4 field officers, 2 regimental staff officers, 3 doctors, 1 chaplain, 8 captains and 57 Lieutenants.

LIEUT. TREDWELL W. MOORE, 22d U. S. Inf., recently appointed from civil life, is soon to join at Fort Lyon, Colorado.

COL. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A., still remains abroad and expects to return home at the end of his leave in much improved health.

COL. O. H. MOORE, U. S. A., retired, lately visiting in St. Paul, has gone to visit friends at Kalamazoo, Mich., and elsewhere, and will go to Washington after the Christmas holidays to spend the remainder of the winter.

LIEUT. COMMANDER G. A. CONVERSE, U. S. Navy, arrived in New York, from Europe early in the week.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN, Mrs. Sheridan, and Col. Gregory, A. D. C., paid a brief visit to New York on Saturday last on their way from Boston to Washington.

MRS. MUCH, wife of Naval Constructor G. W. Much, U. S. N., has returned to Mare Island from a visit to Philadelphia.

COMMANDER SILAS TERRY, U. S. N., has rejoined the Portsmouth at Norfolk, Va., from leave.

GEN. S. V. BÉNET, U. S. A., and Mrs. Béné, Lieut. O. J. Brown, 1st Cavalry, and Mr. M. B. Angur, of Fort Leavenworth, were at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Saturday last.

ENSIGN A. C. ALMY, U. S. N., is to be married at Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 3, to Miss Susan Whitley Cogswell, daughter of the late Col. Milton Cogswell, U. S. A.

MAJOR JAMES GILLIES, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from his recent visit to New York and Staten Island.

MAJOR GEN. POPE is exercising command, from San Francisco, of the Department of the Columbia, during the absence of Gen. Miles on the Swaim Court-martial.

CAPT. A. S. DAGGETT, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Spokane, has been visiting at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., called there as a witness before the important General Court-martial lately in session there.

LIEUT. S. R. H. TOMPKINS, 7th U. S. Infantry, recently appointed from civil life, registered at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, a few days ago, and will shortly join his regiment at Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming.

COL. W. E. PRINCE, U. S. A., has closed his cottage at Newport, R. I., for the season.

LIEUT. J. McB. STEMBEL, 19th Infantry, was in New York early in the week, with quarters at the Hotel Reno.

MAJOR H. C. OUSHING, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week from a brief absence.

CAPT. J. M. NORVELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., early in the week from a visit to relatives in Detroit.

COL. J. G. TILFORD, U. S. A., celebrated his 56th birthday on Wednesday of this week, Nov. 26.

CAPT. C. A. WIKOFF, 11th Infantry, will spend December and January in the East.

LIEUT. E. W. WATSON, U. S. N., has taken charge of the Navigation Department at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., rejoined at Washington early in the week from a visit to New York.

COL. GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, from his trip to Fort Riley, Kansas, to act as counsel for Capt. J. A. Olmsted, 9th Cavalry.

LIEUT. W. H. SAVORY, of the British Navy, is visiting in New York, with quarters at the Glenham House.

GEN. J. S. BRISBIN, U. S. A., who has been in attendance upon the Cattle Convention at St. Louis, was appointed First Vice President of the newly organized National Cattlemen's Association, and also a member of the Executive Committee. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, referring to this, says: "He has spent sixteen years in Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. He was early impressed with the many opportunities open to develop the great West, and was one of the first to advocate the growing of plains cattle. 'General' Brisbin, as he is called by reason of his volunteer rank, is a man of marked literary ability. He ran a newspaper in Pennsylvania, which he closed up to enter the war. In 1880 he wrote a history of cattle raising in the West, under the title of 'The Beef Bonanza,' which volume has become a recognized authority among the cowmen. It is their blue book, as it were. He is in appearance the type of a military officer stationed at an outpost: during the plying times of peace. He has had several pieces put into the back of his vest since he has retired to the comfort and seclusion which a military post grants."

It is said that there are not a dozen living honorary freemen of the City of London. The honor was first bestowed upon Lord Chatham, and most lately upon the Earl of Shaftesbury. Others who now bear it are General Grant, Lords Napier (of Magdala), Wolseley and Alcester, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Henry Bessmer, the Baroness Burdett Coutts, Mr. Gladstone, and M. de Lesseps.

THE Hon. T. J. R. TUCKER has been appointed guardian for the minor children of the late President Garfield. His trust includes all the property owned by Gen. Garfield in Virginia. Mrs. Garfield in making the request for his appointment, referred to the kindly relations which had existed between Mr. Tucker and her late husband.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, referring to the detachment of Commander A. G. Kellogg, U. S. N., from charge of the Fourteenth Light House District, says: "The commander has well earned the rest, and proposes to spend the greater portion of the winter in North Carolina, and the remainder of his 12 months' vacation in visiting various points of interest in the country in company with his family, occasionally visiting his many friends in this section, where he will always find a hearty welcome."

THE Emperor of Germany considers it undignified to use spectacles on solemn occasions, and had his speech on the opening of the Reichstag printed in very large type so as to be read with the naked eye.

CAPT. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. A., and family have returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

GEN. A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., visited New York this week in the interim of the Swaim and Morrow Court-martial.

COLONEL R. E. A. CROFTON, U. S. A., now in New Mexico, will spend the Christmas holidays in the East.

It is said of the first Sir Henry Halford, the grandfather of our rifle shooting friend, that he made the largest income ever known in the profession at his time. It is, however, reported that he and Dr. Baillie, who were the two fashionable physicians of the day, were posting down to Windsor to attend on royalty, and they compared their annual incomes; Halford had made 9,500 guineas, Baillie 100 guineas more. Sir Henry Halford's family name was Vaughan. His father, Dr. James Vaughan was an eminent physician at Leicester, who had five sons, and devoted the whole of his annual professional income to their education, and they all became distinguished in their callings. Sir Henry Halford, Bart., whose professional income is said to have reached £11,000 a year, was Physician in Ordinary to four successive sovereigns. Almost every member of the royal family, from George III. to George IV. had been under his professional care. His patients were the court guide.

THE San Francisco *Report* relates a sad story of a soldier of Company C, 8th Infantry, named Arnett, of Fort Halleck, Nevada, who has been driven crazy by love. The wedding day was fixed, but at the last moment the lady declined. The soldier, in despair, deserted, but subsequently surrendered, and after his surrender lost his reason, and has been sent to the Insane Asylum.

"WHAT is protection?" asked Miss Binkins of young Montmorency Wigglejaw, the other night. "Protection," he said, slowly, "is putting my arms around you so, and laying your head on my shoulder so." "That's nice," she remarked, "but what is free trade, that all the Democrats are talking about?" "Free trade," said the young Romeo, kissing her until he loosened all her back teeth, "is taking the duty off gums." "Well, they're both nice," she said, "but I think I like free trade a trifle the best."

LIEUT. JOHN U. RHODES, whose heroic conduct in rescuing passengers from the wreck of the steamer *City of Columbus* off Gay Head, excited so much enthusiasm, has been ill ever since from exposure at that time. While in the water a sharp spike driven through a heavy timber pierced his leg, producing a serious wound, which has never healed. Before the disaster he was quite stout and rugged. He has been granted leave of absence from Dec. 1.

LIEUT. E. S. DUDLEY, 2d U. S. Artillery, and family arrived at Lincoln, Neb., this week, where they will be permanently located for some time to come.

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the recent marriage at Philadelphia of Asst. Surgeon Charles M. Gandy, U. S. A., to Miss Emma B. Graham, says: "Dr. Gandy is one of the most popular and promising young officers in the Medical Corps of the Army, and his bride is esteemed by a large circle of friends in the best society of the Quaker City. They were the recipients of many beautiful and valuable presents, and will be followed to their station, in the cold clime of the Lake Superior region (Fort Brady), by the warmest congratulations and best wishes of a host of ardent friends."

A CORRESPONDENT at the Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn., writes: "Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th U. S. Infantry, one of the recent civil appointments to the Army, visited the school, as the guest of Captain Curtis, the commandant, Nov. 14 to 17. Lieut. Tompkins was member of the class of '82 and was a cadet captain of that year, and it was for the purpose of receiving the congratulations of his school friends that he made the visit. The battalion requested that he conduct a dress parade and review before he left, and he did so. We have the sons of eight Army officers here at present. Asst. Surgeon-General Glover Perin; Major A. T. Smith, 7th Infantry; Captain A. L. Varney, Ordnance; Captain J. T. Morrison, 10th Cavalry, and Lieut. J. McB. Stembel, 9th Infantry, are among those having sons here."

GEN. A. J. PERRY, Gen. Geo. W. Cullum, Col. Henry O. Hodges and Capt. Geo. E. Pond of the Army and Admiral Le Roy of the Navy were among the gentlemen attending the reception given to Major Greely by the Geographical Society of New York on Friday evening last.

Gov. Watson C. Squire has given a practical turn in the direction of benevolence to his proclamation setting apart the 27th of November for Thanksgiving in Washington Territory. He says: "And I do recommend to the people of the Territory, endowed with so many natural advantages of sea-board, forest, prairie and mine, with budding and prosperous industries, and with the institutions of refined and orderly society, to cease on that day from their ordinary avocations, to repair to their houses of worship and engage in religious service, and to join the circle of family and friends in reverent, grateful and joyous reunion. Let us remember to assist the poor and afflicted and give to them from our store. I would especially recommend that donations be given to our relief societies and hospitals."

It will likely shock those who know Nicols Mari-schesko, the Hungarian painter, to learn that he is in the Weiskirchen Prison for forging banknotes, but they will, doubtless, be glad to hear that, ere his incarceration, he had finished his picture representing "Christ before Pilate."

THE editor of a leading Western journal erroneously print a Wisconsin veteran's name in this fashion: "General (?) Bragg." If there be no member of the Iron Brigade living near, the editor may assure himself of his misapprehension by reference to the encyclopedias.—*Chicago Current*.

HARVARD University has adopted the liberal plan of giving its professors one year in every seven for private study. Most colleges, as well as other public institutions and private business establishments in this country, adopt the contrary system of getting all the work possible out of men and then discharging them when they are worn out.—*San Francisco Chronicle* (September 20.)

We learn from Cincinnati that although Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A., is recovering from his injuries, he is still far from well, and is barely able to get out of his room in the Grand Hotel with the aid of crutches. Surgeon J. M. Brown, U. S. A., of Newport Barracks, and two physicians of Cincinnati, are constant in their attendance, and confidently predict that Doctor McKee will eventually recover the entire use of his left leg, which he can now scarcely lift from the floor.

Captain W. H. Adams, 18th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Assiniboine, is at Newport, Ky., where he will spend the winter with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stiles.

Mrs. George Winslow Thatcher, of Yarmouth, Mass., was married on Tuesday, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, to Miss Julia E. Le Roy, daughter of Rear Admiral Le Roy, U. S. N. The bride was given away by her father. Among those present were Admiral and Mrs. Le Roy, Thomas Thatcher, the father of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thatcher, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Herman S. Le Roy, Herman R. Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Adam, Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Nicoll, W. L. Nicoll, U. S. N.; Mrs. Leonard Nicoll, etc. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Henry W. Le Roy, No. 101 East 19th street.

Lieut. G. D. Parkhurst, U. S. A., left Fort Trumbull, Conn., on Wednesday, to spend Thanksgiving with friends.

Colonel Basil Norris, U. S. A., was warmly welcomed by his many friends at San Francisco, and has fully entered upon his duties at General Pope's headquarters.

A CORRESPONDENT, "Carp," of the *Cleveland Leader*, tells the story of John Phoenix and the late Gen. Barnard, of the Engineers:

When Derby was stationed on the Rio Grande, Gen. Barnard was sent West on an inspecting tour, and the various scenes being new to him, he wrote letters describing his trip to the *New Orleans Picayune*. In one of these letters he described an excursion which he made into Mexico, where he was well treated by some of the dons, and was one day taken out to hunt jack rabbits. In describing this hunt in the *Picayune*, he used the following sentence: "I had rare sport in killing jack rabbits by string off my mule." Derby published caricatures of all his letters, and one of his leading cartoons he devoted to this scene. The cartoon contained a mule standing with his neck outstretched, his feet braced, and his tail standing straight up into the air. Out of the mule's mouth was beaming fire and smoke and bill, and in front of him were lying scores of dead and dying jack rabbits, while behind him stood Gen. Barnard with a ten-foot torch, which he was pointing directly at the mule. When this cartoon appeared Gen. Barnard grew very angry, and his friends told him he could do nothing more than challenge him. "Challenge him," replied Barnard, "I don't dare challenge him. He wouldn't fight. He would apologize, and that would make me more ridiculous than ever."

Lieut. L. G. Henseberger and G. A. Calloun, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week, and General S. K. Dawson, U. S. A., and Assistant Engineer W. B. Boggs, U. S. N., at the Sturtevant House.

Lieut. S. C. Lemly, U. S. N., visited Norfolk, Va., a few days ago.

Mrs. O'Connell, wife of Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, U. S. A., was a guest at a tea given recently by Mrs. J. W. Davis, of Cincinnati, in honor of Mrs. R. B. Hayes.

Asst. Surg. A. W. Taylor, U. S. A., has changed base from Fort Omaha to Fort D. A. Russell.

Lieut. C. H. Heyl, 23d Infantry, on leave from Fort Wayne, visited New York this week. He is stopping at Camden, New Jersey.

Major Thos. C. J. Bailey, U. S. A., retired, has returned to his home in Montclair, N. J., after an absence of eight months in Dakota Territory. Major Bailey was formerly a captain in the 17th U. S. Infantry.

A LARGE audience assembled at the Opera House, Omaha, Neb., on Tuesday evening of this week, to listen to General O. O. Howard's lecture on "Egypt and the Soudan."

Lieut. L. H. Walker, 4th Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Wednesday, to spend Thanksgiving with friends. He will rejoin early next week.

The Brackett News (Texas) has the following Ft. Clark items: "Major S. C. Vedder, the popular Quartermaster at Fort Clark, made a visit to the Alamo City last week. Captain E. G. Fochet, 8th Cavalry, is in from Langtry on a visit. He reported everything quiet in that locality. Miss Stanley, the accomplished daughter of General D. S. Stanley, is studying art at Philadelphia, and bids fair to become a noted artist."

The Sultan of Turkey, it is said, recently offered to make General Berdan a Field Marshal, or its equivalent, in the Turkish army, but the General declined.

The San Francisco Report of November 15, says:

Dr. E. Everts, U. S. A., was married Nov. 15, to Miss Jennie Atkinson. Dr. Everts made the acquaintance of Miss Atkinson while teaching school in Brown's Valley, in this State, six years ago. Captain John Irwin, U. S. N., has been at Mare Island the past week in examination work. Major J. W. Sumnerchay is temporarily here from Fort Halleck. F. J. Moses and George Barnett, both of the United States Marine Corps, were in the city during the week. Lieut. Thomas S. Phelps, who has been acting as a staff officer under his father, the rear admiral on the South Atlantic Station, has returned to California, where the family of his wife reside. Capt. J. W. Dillensback is at the Palace. P. M. Bradley, U. S. N., from Mare Island, is at the Occidental. Capt. H. W. A. and Capt. G. O. Donna, U. S. A., were in the city last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Emmet left to day for the East, where they will remain during the winter.

The Cuban Liberals have sent a congratulatory address to President-elect Cleveland. The concluding words are: "During your administration the fate of the Cuban people must be decided. It will be impossible, for obvious reasons, to ignore the war for independence about to be renewed in Cuba. We ask no active help from any foreign government. We expect none. Our victory is already assured."

Col. A. J. Alexander, 2d Cavalry, still remains East on sick leave, and will not join his regiment for several months or so.

Gen. H. D. Wallen, U. S. A., retired, who is stopping at "The Rutland," New York, has been quite ill.

It is expected in New York political circles that Gen. Fitz John Porter will be appointed Commissioner of Public Works by Mayor Edson, vice Hubert O. Thompson, whose term expires Dec. 10. It will be remembered that Gen. Porter once held this position and was reappointed, but his appointment required confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, which could not be secured.

Mrs. Elizabeth Putnam, widow, of Danvers, Mass., who celebrated the hundredth anniversary of her birthday last week, is the oldest person in that town. Her late husband was a nephew of the famous officer at Bunker Hill, General Israel Putnam, whom Washington in his familiar letters used to call "Old Put."

Surg. Basil Norris, en route to his new duties as medical director, Division of the Pacific, was warmly welcomed by old Army friends at Fort Douglas last week—the scene of his entry through Emigration Canyon with the troops marching on Salt Lake in 1858.

By an accident at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, U. S. N., while using a circular saw cut off a portion of one of his thumbs.

Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago from a trip to Chicago.

Asst. Surg. Edward Everts, U. S. A., was married at San Francisco, November 13, to Miss Jennie Atkinson, of that city. After a short wedding tour the married couple will go to Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

A FAREWELL banquet was given, a few days ago, at San Francisco, to Mr. Chas. A. Baldwin, of New York, son of Rear Admiral Baldwin, U. S. N., who has been spending some months on the Pacific Coast.

Lieut. W. C. McFarland, 16th Infantry, has joined at Fort Davis, Texas, from Pena Colorado.

Lieut. G. S. Anderson, 9th Cavalry, who was Judge Advocate of the Olmsted court, at Fort Riley, has returned to Fort Leavenworth.

Lieuts. O. E. Wood and E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Monday, on brief leaves of absence.

Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cavalry, a son of General Abner Baird, U. S. A., has succeeded Lieutenant Craig, as regimental adjutant. Lieutenant Baird was graduated in 1875, and is an efficient and painstaking officer.

Lieut. C. W. Harold, 31 U. S. Artillery, joined at St. Francis Barracks, this week, from sick leave spent mainly at Jacksonville, Fla.

Lieut. Constantine Chase, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, will remain East until Christmas, and then join at Fort Barrancas.

Surg. Warren Webster, U. S. A., left Fort Preble, Maine, on Wednesday, to spend Thanksgiving with friends.

Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Infantry, will start East next week on a six weeks' leave.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Surgeon J. M. Flint, U. S. N., and family, are located at the R. R. House.

General Sherman is expected here Saturday, Nov. 29, to attend the wedding of his god-daughter, Miss May Stevens.

Major D. P. Heap, U. S. A., and family, have moved into their new house on Rhode Island avenue and Scott circle.

The marriage of Surgeon Green, U. S. N., to Miss Carrie Pickersell, is to take place in a week or two.

Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Infantry, of Fort Brady, Mich., is spending a portion of his sick leave at his mother's residence, 1107 13th street, N. W.

Captain S. E. Bunt, U. S. A., General Inspector of Rifle Practice, will permanently locate in a few days at 2023 Hillier place.

The commission appointed to select and prepare a site for the Garfield statue and to erect a pedestal have decided unanimously to place the monument in the circle at the foot of the Capitol grounds at the intersection of 1st street and Maryland avenue, Southwest.

Lieutenant Edwin Weeks, 5th U. S. Infantry, is visiting Major Worth, U. S. A., at 2013 G street.

At the special meeting of the Washington Branch of the Naval Institute, held Nov. 20, Commander A. D. Brown was elected vice president and Lieutenant John H. Moore corresponding secretary for the ensuing year.

Secretary Chandler said on Wednesday that he was too busy with his annual report and other matters to give much attention to the selection of an officer to succeed Commodore Pillsbury at the New York Navy-yard, and doubted if the appointment would be made for a week or two days.

A special despatch to the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* from San Antonio says: "It is said here at headquarters that Gen. Augur will soon be retired at his own request, and given command of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C. This will create a vacancy, and C. I. Grierson will be strongly recommended by his friends in this Department." If such an application has been made it has not been received at the War Department. Gen. Sturgis's term expires next June. No one doubts but that he will remain.

The N. Y. *Telegram* has a sensational account of an encounter between Maj. Gen. Samuel Sprigg Carroll, U. S. A., retired, and Geo. R. Corkhill, well known in connection with the Guitane trial, and now counsel for Mrs. Carroll in proceedings for divorce. According to the *Telegram*, General Carroll shut himself up in a room with Col. Corkhill and offered him a choice of a pair of revolvers, telling him he had come to kill him. Reconsidering this purpose he afterwards, according to the story, met Corkhill in front of the National Theatre and beat him "about the face in a shocking manner."

The invitations for the marriage of Mr. Robert Edmund Bradley to Miss May Sherman Stevens, daughter of Rear Admiral Stevens, U. S. N., have been issued. The ceremony will be performed Saturday, this week, at St. John's Episcopal Church, at 11.30 A. M.

Mrs. Matthews has returned from a visit to her brother, Lieut. Wetherspoon, 12th Infantry, at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Many ladies have been constant attendants upon the sessions of the Swain Court-martial.

The engagement of Lieut. G. R. French, U. S. N., to Miss Findlay, of Baltimore, is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Sands, married last week—the bride the daughter of Rear Admiral Simpson, U. S. N.—have gone to New York, thence to Florida.

Gen. Drum's recent reception to the officers composing the Swain Court-martial was an enjoyable affair.

Lieut. M. A. Shufeldt, U. S. N., of Madagascar fame, is to lecture here.

CABINET MAKING.

During the month of November, 1860, after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, the following was circulated in the press throughout the United States and popularly accepted as a probable list of his Cabinet:

"State Department, John McLean, of Ohio; Treasury, William L. Dayton, of New Jersey; War, Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; Navy, Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee; Interior, Gaius A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Post Office, Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa; Justice, Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland."

But when President Lincoln sent his list of Cabinet members to the Senate for confirmation in March, 1861, none of these seven names appeared upon it.

Notwithstanding, the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* Washington correspondent comes up smiling with the following suggestion for a Cabinet:

"Lastly, let me suggest a Cabinet for approval or disapproval—one typical of the considerations which I have tried to set forth as the considerations which ought to govern:

"Secretary of State—Senator Garfield, of Arkansas.

"Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning, of New York.

"Secretary of War—General W. S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.

"Secretary of the Navy—Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut.

"Secretary of the Interior—Wm. C. Whitney, of New York.

"Postmaster-General—Senator Jonas, of Louisiana.

"Attorney-General—McDonald, of Indiana, or Hordly, of Ohio."

A large meeting of Democrats was held, Nov. 21, at Caldwell, N. J., the birthplace of Gov. Cleveland. Resolutions were adopted relating the services of Gen. George B. McClellan in the late campaign, and setting forth that if New Jersey is to be represented in the Cabinet Gen. McClellan should be the man. The last of the series of resolutions was that "Gen. McClellan be recommended to Gov. Cleveland for the position of Secretary of State."

The New York *Dial* says: McClellan for Secretary of War. Well, yes, that's a good nomination. He is a man of honor—nothing spots about him. He organized the Army; after being shabbily dismissed through political jealousies, he came back when called, and won Antietam. He has been a good governor in Jersey. Yet, why not McClellan? What is there against him? Only remember that it is the President's and not the newspapers' business to make nominations.

The Philadelphia *Times* adds the name of ex-Representative Gooden, of Norfolk, Va., for Secretary of the Navy, to the list of possible candidates for Cabinet position.

A meeting of Californian residents of New York and Brooklyn has been called by Col. R. L. Mills to endorse Gen. W. S. Rosecrans for Secretary of War in the new Cabinet. The call states that his record as Commander of the Army of the Cumberland and as Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, and his effective work during the campaign, are strong arguments in favor of his selection, "which," it concludes, "would be a graceful and deserved compliment to the Pacific slope and the West."

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

HQs. DEPT. OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, NOV. 1, 1884.

G. C. M. O. No. 42.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Clark, Texas, October 14, 1884, of which Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cav., is president, and 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, Regimental Quartermaster, 8th Cav., judge advocate, was tried 1st Lieut. J. H. King, 8th Cav.

Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification—"In that he did transfer his pay accounts against the United States for the month of May, 1884, to J. H. Squier and Co., bankers, of Washington, D. C., said accounts at the time of transfer, being not actually due. This in violation of paragraph 2380 of the Regulations of the Army of the United States, and while the said Lieut. King was on leave of absence per Special Orders, N. S. 201 and 211, A. G. O., series of 1883, and on or about Nov. 3, 1884."

Plea—"To the specification, 'Guilty.' To the charge 'Not guilty.' Finding—"Guilty." Sentence—"To be reprimanded in General Orders by the Department Commander."

The proceedings and findings are approved. Although approving the sentence of the court, the Department Commander considers it a light punishment for a deliberate and flagrant violation of the Army Regulations.

Lieut. King knew, when he transferred the account, that he was violating the regulations. For him to assume that a regulation, duly promulgated to the Army, was obsolete, shows that his service of eight years, and his term at the School of Application, (of which he has spoken), has not had the effect of impressing the first principles of military discipline, viz: that orders are given to be obeyed.

His manner of transferring the account, months before he had earned it—experience has established—is but the first step in the crime, militarily termed, of *duplicating pay accounts*.

From the record, it is apparent that Lieut. King only received a \$13.57 out of \$146.67, the amount of his pay account for May, 1884; that he paid the sum of \$30.00, or three per cent, per month, for being enabled to anticipate his pay. No officer of the Army can pay such a percentage for the use of money, and properly keep up his position. From observation, it is known that officers who so badly manage their affairs as to cause them to anticipate their pay, months before it is due, do not properly conduct the affairs of the Government entrusted to them and are in fact of very little use to it.

An officer who has been in the Army for eight years, who cannot be trusted by his friends for the value of a month's pay is surely not a fit person to be entrusted with Government funds.

The few officers of the Army, convicted of fraud and embezzlement, commenced their downward career by violating paragraph 2380, of the regulations.

The Department Commander has felt constrained to make the foregoing remarks on account of the extent to which the abuse under consideration has been carried by certain officers, as evinced by the stringent orders (G. O. 112, A. G. O., 1884) recently published on the subject. A necessity for that order would not have arisen if all officers of the Army had recognized the principles that have controlled, save in a few cases.

It is hoped that this trial will be a lesson to Lieut. King and teach him to so manage his pecuniary obligations that he will not consider it necessary to risk his commission, by draining on expectation compensation for future services.

Lieut. King has been released from arrest and restored to duty.

By order of BRIGADIER GENERAL STANLEY: THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following officers, having been found incapacitated for active service, are retired, to take effect November 26: Captains John Lee, 4th Cavalry, Malcolm McArthur, 17th Infantry, Deane Monahan, 3d Cavalry, Charles E. Morse, 16th Infantry, Sebastian Gunther, 4th Cavalry, and J. B. Nixon, 24th Infantry. (S. O. E. Q. A., Nov. 26.)

LEGAL EXPENSES INCURRED BY OFFICERS.

Decision of First Comptroller Lawrence in the case of Lieut. Allen.

The decision of First Comptroller Lawrence in the case of Lieut. Allen, Adjutant, 16th Inf., to which we last week referred, is of importance to every officer, and is as just, as it is sound in its interpretation of the statutes. The facts are stated in the report of Lieut. Allen to the War Department, July 28, 1884, as follows:

On the first of February, 1884, a Deputy Sheriff of Tom Green County, Texas, came to this post to arrest Private John Reagan, Band 16th Inf., for an alleged burglary in the town of San Angelo, Texas. He applied to me as Post Adjutant for the man, but as he had not a warrant for the arrest I declined to deliver the man into his custody, and interposed so far as to induce the Deputy Sheriff to desist in his attempt until I could get the orders of the Commanding Officer. When I reported the facts to the Commanding Officer he ordered Private Reagan to be confined in the Post Guard House, and the Deputy Sheriff was notified that the man would be held in safety until such time as a proper warrant for the arrest could be presented. All of this was accomplished, and Private Reagan was delivered to the same Deputy Sheriff on a proper warrant the following morning.

For my part in the matter I was arrested the following day and tried before a justice of the Peace [of said County] but acquitted. I was again arrested and taken from my duties on the 9th of April, 1884, on a Grand Jury indictment [in the District Court in said County] for the same act. Being entirely ignorant of the methods of procedure before civil courts, and in order to avoid being confined in the county jail for an indefinite period, it was necessary for me to employ counsel at once, to obtain my release under bond, and to conduct my defence. As this indictment and arrest were undoubtedly not for the supposed ends of justice, but for the avowed purpose of giving annoyance, the only means of meeting the attack, was to bring the case to immediate trial on a motion to quash, which was done with a result favorable to me, as is shown in the certified transcript of the court record enclosed.

Believing that I was in no way to blame but that I was acting within the requirements of duty in the first instance, and believing further that any action in employing counsel on my own responsibility to secure my return to duty and to carry the case to a prompt conclusion was to the best interests of the service, I respectfully submit that in justice to me the Attorney's fee as shown by the receipted bill enclosed should be refunded to me by the United States, in whose interests it was incurred.

From this and other evidence the Comptroller holds that "it is sufficiently shown that Lt. Allen was unlawfully prosecuted for an act lawfully done in the proper performance of his duty (see West, Att'y. Gen., Oct. 5, 1825, 2 Op. 11) Winthrop's Digest, 27, 29, 5 A. E. Army Reg. Sec. 844, 846; Johnson, 100 U. S., 169; Ex parte W. Roberts, 17 Iowa, 608, 605; Ex parte Bagby, 1 Utah, 151; Killmore v. Thompson; Mac Arthur and Mackey's Sup. Court, D. C., Rep. 406." He says:

When a felony has been committed a sheriff or marshal, even without warrant, may generally arrest the guilty party. Bonvier Dic. Title Arrest. But the right so to arrest on a mere verbal charge of crime does not exist, when the accused is in the lawful custody, or under the lawful control, of a public officer. The statute (Rev. Stat. 1342) provides that "the armies of the United States shall be governed by" specified rules and articles, one of which latter (Art. 59, Rev. Stat., page 235) provides that "when any soldier is accused of . . . any offence . . . punishable by the laws of the land, the . . . officers of the regiment . . . to which the person so accused belongs are required . . . upon application duly made . . . to use their utmost endeavors to deliver him over to the civil magistrate." This is only declaratory of the common law rule on the subject, and this in effect is to authorize an arrest of a private soldier only by virtue of a proper warrant of arrest. The expression "upon application duly made" clearly requires this. The word *duly* here means *legally*; that is, with a warrant as legal evidence of authority. Lawson's Concordance Title *Duly*. Without a warrant the military officer who is asked to surrender a soldier cannot know whether he is as said Article 59 requires, charged with an offence "punishable by the laws of the land." It would be a most unreasonable and unsafe rule which would permit a sheriff or marshal on his own unsupported statement and on his own judgment that an offence had been committed, to require the surrender of a soldier. It would endanger the efficiency of the military service. The law admits of no such surrender.

It is evident that the United States was interested in the defence of Lieut. Allen. "The interests of the United States" (Rev. Stat. 357) were involved in his arrest and in his trial. And more than this, upon the facts of this case, it was the duty of the United States to assume the burden of the defence. This duty is implied in the provision made by statute for such case. The statute provides that "The Solicitor General, or any officer of the Department of Justice, may be sent by the Attorney General to any State or district in the United States to attend to the interests of the United States in any suit pending in any of the courts of the United States, or in the courts of any State, or to attend to any other interest of the United States."

The Army Regulations (p. 62) also recognize this obligation. The duty of the Government to make defence in such cases has often been recognized, but not for unauthorized or illegal acts (Agent Reimbursement Case, 5 Lawrence, Compt. Dec., 293). Nor is the Government liable for any judgment rendered against an officer for such acts.

The statute having clearly made it the duty of the United States to defend its officers when sued for doing what they are required by law to do, and having specified the officers by whom it is to be made, it is generally required of officers who desire a defence to be made by the Department of Justice, or at the expense of the United States, to give notice thereof, when practicable, to the Attorney General, in order that he may employ the agencies authorized by statute for that purpose. An officer who fails to give such notice when it is reasonably practicable to do so, and who in such case "carries on his own defence," and at his own expense, has no legal claim to be reimbursed by the Government therefor. This has been decided in principle in *Dinneen's case*, 2 Lawrence, Compt. Dec. 32; *U. S. v. 17 Court Cl.*, 247; *Wade's Law of notice*, 417. It has been said that "if an officer sued for doing his duty carries on his own defence, without appealing to the Government for aid during the pendency of the cause, I think he has a just claim, after it is determined, to be placed in as good a condition as he would have been in if the Government had taken the defence on itself—in other words, to be paid the sum he is out of pocket." Attorney Gen. Bick, June 14, 1867, 9 Op. 53. This was prior to the Act of June 22, 1870 (16 Stat. 103; sec. 5) now section 367 of

the Revised Statutes, making specific provision for defence in such case as this, and is not generally applicable now, and is not supported by legal principle or sound policy. It is clear, then, that the United States was under a legal obligation to make the defence of Lieutenant Allen, if the proper request had been made by him to the Attorney General. Assuming that such obligation exists, it is also clear that if the proper request had been made of the Attorney General, and the Department of Justice had failed to make the defence, Lieutenant Allen would have a legal claim on the United States, to be reimbursed such reasonable expenses as he might have incurred in such case. This principle is affirmed in *Trustees of Cincinnati Township v. Ogden*, 5 Ohio 27, the ordinary case of a liability for the failure to perform a contract or legal duty. On the principle thus stated, a notice to the Attorney General by a public officer, or employee or soldier requiring a defence, and a failure of the Department of Justice to make the desired defence, are generally requisite to fix a liability on the United States.

The claim in this case cannot be paid, unless (1) it is a case in which no notice is required, or (2) there is a legal excuse for the failure to give it. It is apparent from the legislation above cited, that Congress intended to provide the means of defence for its officers and employees. The spirit and purpose of the legislation extend its equity to cover every case in which an officer or employee is sued because of his legal performance of a public duty. Every statute is to receive a reasonable and sensible construction.

In view of this it seems reasonable to hold that notice to the Attorney General is only required when it is reasonably possible to give it. When, as in this case, it was impracticable to give it, at least so as to make it available, the law does not require it.

The attorney who rendered services for the claimant might have preferred a claim against the United States, if he had not consented to employment on the credit of Lieut. Allen, and thereby estopped himself against setting up such claim. The claimant has lawfully made himself a creditor of the United States, and is entitled to payment.

The question now arises, is there an appropriation available for the payment of the claim. This is decided in the affirmative, Comptroller Lawrence holding that it comes within the appropriation in the Sundry Civil appropriation of March 3, 1883, for "expenses of suits in which the United States is interested," and other miscellaneous expenses.

COURT-MARTIAL AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

We have already alluded to the G. O. M. which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the trial of 2d Lieut. G. R. Burnett, 9th Cavalry. Charge 1st was violation of the 33d Article of War, seven specifications reciting absence from evening dress parade Sept. 11, absence from reveille roll call, dress parade and target practice Sept. 12, absence from drill Oct. 2, and absence from reveille roll call and morning stables Oct. 13. Charge 2d, "Neglect of duty," three specifications reciting absence without permission or excuse Oct. 9, from the recitation of the school class of which he was a member and which he had been duly directed to attend, neglecting to prepare for resubmission to the Board of Examiners certain topographical work in which he had been found deficient until peremptorily ordered to do so, and he having received a written order from his commanding officer, Col. O. S., to prepare and submit certain topographical work to his instructor, "did fail and neglect to comply with said instructions in not only neglecting to submit the work within the required time, but in subsequently submitting thereof indifferent and hastily prepared drawings—much to his discredit, entirely unworthy of his ability, and not answering the demands of the above cited order, as he, the said Lieut. Burnett, well knew at the time of submission."

Charge 3d, "Disobedience of Orders," two specifications, the first reciting that being on duty at the post of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and a member of, and receiving instruction with the first class of the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, having received the lawful order of his commanding officer, Col. E. S. Oja, 20th Inf., to prepare certain work in topography, to wit: the drawing of conventional signs and a route sketch of a small portion of country within the Fort Leavenworth military reservation in a certain specified time—did disobey the order and did not submit the work within the time required and directed.

The second specification recites a disobeying of orders 103 Fort Leavenworth, May 6, 1884, which says: "Officers contemplating absence for a portion of the day or evening, and having no specific duty to perform at the post during the period of meditated absence, will record in a book, to be kept in the Adjutant's Office, their intentions, noting therein the hour of departure and the probable hour of return."

Lieut. Burnett pleaded as follows: To the 1st charge and specifications thereto, Guilty. To the 1st specification 2d charge, "In bar of trial; the offence alleged is not a military one." The plea not being sustained by the court, the accused then pleaded: To the 1st specification 2d charge, Guilty. To the 2d and 3d specifications 2d charge, Not guilty. To the 2d charge, Not guilty. To the 3d charge and specifications thereto, Not guilty.

The court found him guilty of the 1st charge and specifications thereto, of the 1st and 2d specifications 2d charge, and of the 3d specification 2d charge, and the charge. Of the 1st specification 3d charge, Not guilty. Of the 2d specification 3d charge, Guilty. Of the 3d charge, Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Sentence.—To be confined to the limits of the Military Reservation of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for six months, attending to all his duties, and to be reprimanded in orders by the Department Commander.

Gen. C. C. Augur, the reviewing authority, confirmed the proceedings, findings and sentence and says: "Lieut. Burnett's neglect of duty fully deserved the rebuke it has received by the judgment of the court. It is to be hoped that by diligence and fidelity to duty he will endeavor to retrieve his previous good reputation his lost opportunities, and hereafter manifest a proper appreciation of the advantages officers enjoy in the instruction and practice so liberally provided them in the School of Application." (G. O. M. O. 62, Dec. Mo., Nov. 13, 1884.)

The case of Lieut. Burnett was ably presented to the court by Lieut. Baldwin, 9th Infantry, in an argument of which we give the main points as follows. In introducing the subject, Lieut. Burbank said: "May it please the court: I have approached the doorway of jurisdiction, the legality of certain supposed duties alleged as the specifications, and the organization of the Infantry and Cavalry School, with considerable hesitancy, not because of any doubt, but rather in deference to this court. As counsel, I am bound to present to your impartial determination the question of law arising." He quoted De Hart, p. 14, and Ives, p. 33, and the decisions of the Supreme Court in *Robertson's case*, 97 U. S. Rep. 646, and *U. S. v. Osborn*, 9 Wheaton, to show that "the jurisdiction of a Court martial is special and limited, and arises from the cognizance of crimes committed by individuals subject to military law, the crimes or acts as such as are repugnant to law, Regulations and the customs of war,"

and that "the presumption of jurisdiction is against a court until it is shown." From your jurisdiction, gentlemen, he said there is no appeal. Therefore it becomes necessary that the rights, which may involve the liberty if not the life, of an officer should be determined not by policy, not by the doctrine that the end justifies the means, but by the law. If there is no law, and I mean thereby legislative enactment giving jurisdiction to this court over certain special offences of commission or of omission, relating to a purely school matter or duty, in a particular or even in general cases, or if there is no law, creating, organizing or even recognizing the School of Application as a feature, or a part of the peace establishment of the Army, then, in contemplation of law, this school does not exist, it is a creature of circumstances, no obligations are created toward it, no legal duties flow from it, so, therefore, this court has no jurisdiction over the alleged offence. . . . Every other institution of learning connected with the Army, or made a feature of it, has been the express creation of Congress, either directly or indirectly through appropriations for their support, or by an executive act of the President by virtue of his constitutional powers.

The Military Academy, School of Engineers, and Torpedo School, are all in existence by act of Congress, or by virtue of a Regulation made by the President or Secretary of War. Such is not the case with the School of Application. An institution such as this, with its text books, which officers are required by order to procure from their pay, rules of government, modes of procedure, instruction of seniors by juniors in rank, and which adds to or forms part of the peace establishment, or is even one of the means adopted to give efficiency to the Army, through a prescribed course of theoretical instruction, is not a creature of circumstances, and in some cases foreign text books, and which requires attendance upon certain classes or school recitations for study, or a mastery thereof, must have the sanction of law, in order to create a duty or compel an attendance. An order from any military commander that enters the domains of power, solely vested in the President or Secretary of War, is in law void, and of no binding force. The President or Secretary of War not having acted, none other can act for them. It required act of Congress, sec. 1231, R. S., to create a school for military and naval studies, and in some cases foreign text books, and which requires attendance upon certain classes or school recitations for study, or a mastery thereof, must have the sanction of law, in order to create a duty or compel an attendance. An order from any military commander that enters the domains of power, solely vested in the President or Secretary of War, is in law void, and of no binding force. The President or Secretary of War not having acted, none other can act for them.

Because an education should be precedent to a commission, does that authorize in law an order which compels attendance at school, and study in branches of learning after commission, and which studies are as much a part of a collegiate course as they are pertaining to the military profession, and which have not been authorized by the War Department? . . . The military profession is daily becoming more of an exact science, and embraces in its grasp the whole range of human thought. It follows, then, that if the theory of this prosecution be true in law, there is no knowledge, no other science, nay, no published product of man's mind, but can by order of a military commander be made part of the curriculum of this school, and also of each and every other school for officers at various posts that have or may be so created, and a failure to master the studies, or a non-attendance theory, becomes a penal offence liable by Court-martial.

The headquarters of the Army is not in any sense the War Department. The creation, composition and functions of the War Department are the result of law. Sec. 214, 215, Page 35 R. S. Grades in the Army and the headquarters of the Army are creations of law; the authority of the War Department over them is supreme. In no way, in no sense, and under no circumstances, can the duties of the War Department be assumed or invaded, or any of its functions exercised by any one else, other than the person constituted by law. The War college of the Navy has been established by the Secretary of the Navy. The power of the Admiral of the Navy, within his sphere of action, is as complete as that of any military officer, yet it required the express act of the Secretary of the Navy to establish that school.

Statutes particularly like the 62d Article of War, which have a wide range in their application, under the well-known rule of interpretation must be strictly construed. The acts alleged must be directly connected with the military service, not constructively so, nor even inferentially, nor according to an adopted standard by an individual for the regulation of his own conduct; but they must actually and directly prejudice good and military discipline. The specifications must set forth facts constituting an *act prima facie* prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Winthrop's Digest, Page 63, Par. 3, and cited cases in note also Page 46, Par. 8.

The Judge Advocate may urge that the accused, by continuing at this school, acquiesced in its requirements, thereby acquiesced in its legality, and cannot now traverse those specifications by plea in bar of trial. No such view has ever been taken by any court in matters criminal.

Gentlemen of the court, is there any law or regulation which authorizes the instituting of a school staff, or is any such organization known to law or regulations in relation to the school of application, which staff, in its nature as an examining board, determines an officer's manifested proficiency or deficiency in intellectual attainments. If there is I would like the Judge Advocate to produce it. I have failed to find it.

The President in appointing an officer determines his rank, and thereby commands pursuant to law. Has it ever been the practice, or much less claimed that after an officer has been commissioned by the President, that any one can subject the officer to any examination in scholarship or educational attainments, other than is done in pursuance of law? Gentlemen of the court, may we not ask to see the law, that permits a military commander or this staff to pass judgment on the President's action—without warrant of law—when he has declared his confidence in the abilities of an officer, where is the law that permits this staff to review the action of the Academic Board of the Military Academy? Until there is a law, legally it cannot be done. Like the school, the staff in contemplation of law does not exist. Yet it makes recommendations in their nature judicial, which being approved of by the commanding officer of the school, a punishment flows from, and in some cases equals in degree to that decreed by sentence of a court-martial.

It may be observed that I have presented an extreme case as to what the staff might do. While I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the honorable and conscientious character of the gentlemen composing the staff, yet the question is not a personal one, nor am I discussing individuals, and I must urge that the future as well as the present is here involved, and it is just to prevent such extreme cases that laws have been devised limiting and defining authority. Until Congress, the President, or Secretary of War acts, matters pertaining to the school such as is now before this court, including class recitations, non-attendance thereon, neglects, or other delinquencies of a purely school nature, are not within the purview of jurisdiction conferred on a court-martial. . . . The authority under which the prosecution claims jurisdiction is purely derived from orders, from Headquarters of the Army, headed as follows: Headquarters of the Army—G. O. No. 42, May 7, 1881; G. O. No. 5, Jan. 22, 1882; S. O. No. 165 or 1881.

There is not one word in these orders showing there is a vestige of authority from the War Dept. The word *duly* has a legal significance, and we claim by definition and interpretation means in the specification legally. . . . The Supreme Court in the case of *U. S. v. Hudson* (7 Cranch 32) said no act can be a crime against the U. S. which is not made or recognized as such by federal law. Hence, may it please the court, the order which makes this a duty punishable as a crime for a neglect must be backed by the law.

I have argued this case, not because any action has been predicated upon the views here presented, but simply because a principle is at stake, and which affects not only the accused, but every other officer in the service. It is peculiarly fortunate that this court, composed of officers of such distinguished rank and varied experience, in its capacity as judges of law, is called upon to decide the question of jurisdiction.

After forty minutes' deliberation the court was opened and the decision—Plea not Sustained—announced.

The sentence of the Court-martial in the case of Lieut. Webster D. Ly, U. S. N., recently tried on the European Station on a charge of drunkenness, is suspension from rank and duty for two years on full pay, and to retain present number on list of Lieutenants.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 125, H. Q. A., Nov. 20, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2585 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:
2585. Telescopes, field-glasses, heliographs, and other Signal Service instruments for instruction in signaling may be issued by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army upon the requisitions (Form No. 3) of officers commanding companies, approved by the department commander and by the General Commanding the Army. Should they become unserviceable, they will not be submitted to an inspector for his action, but will be reported to the Chief Signal Officer for such disposition as he may direct.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 126, H. Q. A., Nov. 22, 1884.

1. The scores in the accompanying table (1), made by members of the Army rifle team of 1884, at the competition held at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in October last, are published for the information of the Army.
2. The marksmen named in the accompanying table (2), having either won places upon three department rifle teams or three of the prizes awarded at department, division, and Army rifle competitions, are hereby announced as transferred to the distinguished class ineligible to compete for places upon department and division teams, unless by special authority of the Commanding General of the Army. Those distinguished marksmen who have not been already chosen to compete for prizes offered at the Army competition occurring in alternate years are not excluded from selection for that contest.
3. A copy of this order will be posted in the barracks occupied by each company, band, or detachment of troops, and, in future, copies of all orders or circulars announcing scores made in rifle practice will be so posted where they can be conveniently seen and examined by the enlisted men.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

Table 1.—Competition of the Army rifle team of 1884.

	Day.	One day.	Best 2 days.	Three days.
1. L. Merriam, 1st Lieut., 4th Inf.	First	69		
	Second	82	170	271
	Third	90		
2. Thos. J. Clay, 1st Lieut., 10th Inf.	First	88		
	Second	88	176	262
	Third	76		
3. J. J. Wolford, corpl., Co. E, 19th Inf.	First	86		
	Second	79	172	261
	Third	86		
4. C. Barrett, serg., Co. B, Bat. Eng.	First	86		
	Second	85	171	260
	Third	79		
5. L. Chaplin, sergt., Co. I, 7th Inf.	First	86		
	Second	81	168	249
	Third	82		
6. B. H. Rogers, capt., 19th Inf.	First	84		
	Second	82	166	248
	Third	83		
7. J. Sanders, sergt., Co. B, 8th Inf.	First	80		
	Second	76	166	242
	Third	86		
8. M. W. Day, 1st Lieut., 9th Cav.	First	83		
	Second	77	166	243
	Third	83		
9. W. D. Harrell, sergt., Co. H, 23d Inf.	First	83		
	Second	81	164	245
	Third	81		
10. J. Cranley, priv., Bat. E, 4th Art.	First	83		
	Second	81	164	242
	Third	78		
11. H. Hopkins, corp., Bat. H, 1st Art.	First	85		
	Second	69	163	242
	Third	78		
12. T. Casey, corpl., Co. I, 6th Inf.	First	75		
	Second	72	158	230
	Third	83		

Table 2.—Names etc., of marksmen transferred to the distinguished class for the year 1884.

Abbreviations.—G. M.: Gold medal. S. M.: Silver medal.
H. B. Anderson, 1st Lieut., 4th Art., 1881, Dept. California; 1882, Dept. East, G. M.; Div. Atlantic, S. M.; 1884, Div. Atlantic, S. M.; 1884, Div. Atlantic, skirmish, S. M.
L. Merriam, 1st Lieut., 4th Inf., 1882, Dept. Missouri, Div. Missouri, S. M.; 1883, Dept. Platte, Div. Missouri, G. M.; 1884, Dept. Platte, G. M.; Div. Missouri, S. M.; G. M.; 1884, skirmish, G. M.
L. Chaplin, sergt., 7th Inf., 1882, Dept. Dakota; 1883, Dept. Platte; 1884, Dept. Platte, Div. Missouri, S. M.; S. M.
J. Sanders, corpl., 8th Inf., 1882, Dept. California, Div. Pacific, S. M.; 1883, Dept. California; 1884, Dept. California, Div. Pacific, G. M.
A. W. Stay, sergt., 9th Inf., 1881, Dept. Platte; 1883, Dept. Platte, G. M.; 1884, Dept. Platte, Div. Missouri, S. M.
J. Cranley, corpl., 4th Art., 1883, Dept. East, Div. Atlantic, S. M.; Private, 1884, Dept. East, G. M.; Div. Atlantic, G. M.; 1884, Dept. East, skirmish, S. M.
W. Moore, Private, 4th Inf., 1881, Dept. Columbia, Div. Pacific, G. M.; 1882, Dept. Columbia; A. 21st Inf., 1884, Dept. Platte.
B. Otten, sergt., 20th Inf., 1881, Dept. Texas; 1883, Dept. Missouri; 1883, Dept. Missouri.

G. O. 127, H. Q. A., Nov. 24, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2445 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:
2445. When it is ascertained by any bureau of the War Department that an officer of the Army has been overpaid, or is indebted to the United States for money or property, or has failed properly to account for the same, the chief of the bureau will promptly notify him of the charge. If, after such notice, refundment or satisfactory explanation is not made within a reasonable time, the fact will be reported to the Secretary of War for his action.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 15, Div. OF THE ATLANTIC, Nov. 25, 1884.

Publishes instructions in relation to requisitions for subsistence stores.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Col. Nelson H. Davis, Inspector General, will make quarterly inspections of the money accounts of the disbursing officers on duty at Div. H. Q., and at Chicago, Rock Island Arsenal, Quincy and Cairo, Milwaukee, Saint Paul, Keokuk, Saint Louis and Jefferson Barracks, Little Rock and Hot Springs, Memphis, Louisville, Indianapolis Arsenal and Jeffersonville (S. O. 149, Nov. 24, Div. Missouri).

QUARTERMASTER AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

The journeys made by Capt. C. F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., from San Francisco, Cal., to Winnemucca, Nev.; Winnemucca to Reno, Nev.; Reno to Carson, Nev., and return; Reno to San Francisco, are approved (S. O. 117, Nov. 14, Div. P.)

Capt. J. J. Clauss, C. S., will proceed to Pueblo, Colo., on public business (S. O. 98, Nov. 17, D. N. M.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major C. E. Goddard, Surg., will proceed to Fort Yates, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 133, Nov. 15, D. Dakota).
Asst. Surg. Arthur W. Taylor is relieved from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. 101, Nov. 19, D. Platte.)

At his own request, Col. Eliza I. Baily, Surgeon, is relieved from duty as Medical Director of the Div. Pacific and of the Dept. California, and will resume the duties of attending surgeon in San Francisco, Cal. (G. O. 9, Nov. 18, Div. Pacific.)

Lieut. Col. Basil Norris, Surg., is announced as Medical Director of the Div. Pacific and Dept. California (G. O. 9, Nov. 18, Div. Pacific).

Hospital Steward Walter S. Haines will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report for duty (S. O. 102, Nov. 20, D. Platte).

Sergt. Henry Fritsch, Co. H, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty as 3d Class Hospital Steward at Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 102, Nov. 20, D. Platte).

Hospital Steward Wm. A. Henry was discharged at Little Rock Barracks, Nov. 11, by sentence of G. C. M.

Hospital Steward C. H. Skeels, now at Fort Wingate, N. M., will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and report to the commanding officer for duty, relieving Hospital Steward D. S. Platt, who will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., and report the commanding officer for duty (S. O. 227, Nov. 27, Dept. to Mo.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

S. O. 197, Aug. 22, 1884, relating to Ord. Sergts. Michael McGarry and Adolph Franz, is revoked (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 24.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael McGarry will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., and relieve Ord. Sergt. John Kaiser, who will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 24.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. Leroy E. Seabra, Signal Corps, now on duty at Fort Myer, Va., will report in person Dec. 1, 1884, to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 24.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Frank Kidder Upham is extended one month (S. O. 147, Nov. 21, Div. M.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin will conduct recruits from Spokane Falls to Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 173, Nov. 10, D. Columbia.)

Col. John P. Hatch will inspect public horses at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for which Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 175, Nov. 12, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. H. D. Huntington is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 133, Nov. 14, D. Cal.)

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Lieut.-Col. Andrew J. Alexander is still further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.)

The Brigadier-General commanding the Dept. of Missouri, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Colman Augur, 2d Cav., A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Union, Marcy, Wingate, Bayard, and Selden, N. M., and Fort Bliss, Tex., on public business (S. O. 226, Nov. 22, Dept. M.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

The journeys made by Capt. P. D. Vroom, from San Francisco, Cal., to Winnemucca, Nev.; Winnemucca to Reno, Nev.; Reno to Carson, Nev., and return; Reno to San Francisco, are approved (S. O. 117, Nov. 14, Div. P.)

2d Lieut. T. B. Dugan is appointed recruiting officer at San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 105, Nov. 17, D. ARIZ.)

Among recently qualified sharpshooters are Farrier E. E. Chappell, Sergt. C. B. Ross, Trumpeter W. O. Carroll, Blacksmith John Marshall, Sergt. J. F. Davis, Privs. John Boyle and S. T. Knapp, 1st Lieut. G. F. Chase, Corpl. J. Brennan, Sergt. J. S. Green, Lieut. G. H. Morgan, Sergts. W. H. McDonald and W. B. DuBois, and Privs. J. R. Long and E. Roach.

A neat roster of the commissioned officers of the 3d Cav. was received a few days ago. It shows 43 officers, 39 of whom are on duty, either with the regiment or on detached service, 2 on sick leave, and 2 on leave.

Pvt. Thos. P. Dunn, of Troop B, committed suicide at Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 21, by shooting himself through the left breast. The intelligence of the death of a near relative at Detroit is said to have supplied the motive.

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

The journeys made by Capt. H. W. Lawton, from San Francisco, Cal., to Winnemucca, Nev.; Winnemucca to Reno, Nev.; Reno to Carson, Nev., and return; Reno to San Francisco, are approved (S. O. 117, Nov. 14, Div. P.)

Among recently qualified sharpshooters are 1st Sergt. J. C. Jorgensen, Lieut. Guy E. Huse, Pvt. J. B. Craine, Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield, and Corpl. J. Middleton.

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Wesley Merritt.

2d Lieut. James V. S. Paddock is relieved from further duty in connection with the duties assigned him in S. O. 64 (S. O. 101, Nov. 19, D. Platte.)

Private Charles W. Seymour is transferred to the General Service Detachment of Clerks at Hdqrs. Div. of Missouri (S. O. 147, Nov. 21, Div. M.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

1st Lieut. William Baird, having been appointed Regimental Adjutant, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and report to the regimental commander for duty (S. O. 99, Nov. 19, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. J. A. Cole is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 224, Nov. 19, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for two months, to commence on or about Jan. 1, 1885, is granted 1st Lieut. William Stanton, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 148, Nov. 22, Div. M.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Capt. A. B. Kauffman, now at San Antonio, will conduct recruits to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 166, Nov. 19, D. Tex.)
Corpl. Frank Haley, G., has qualified as a sharpshooter.

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect when he shall have completed his duties at Camp Russell, I. T., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. H. H. Wright (S. O. 226, Nov. 22, Dept. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Troop A, designated by the regimental commander, will be relieved from duty at Fort Davis, Tex., and proceed, Dec. 3, to Camp Pena Colorado, for station, relieving Troop M, which will take station at Fort Davis (S. O. 155, Nov. 17, D. Tex.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Smith is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 155, Nov. 17, D. Tex.)

In consequence of field service, S. O. 155, relative to changes of station of Troops A and M, is suspended until further orders (S. O. 156, Nov. 19, D. Tex.)

Lieuts. W. H. Beck, C. E. Nordstrom, and S. D. Freeman, Sergts. Ford and Johnston, Corpl. Shropshire, Trumpeter Stanley, and Privs. Anderson, Bowler, Dobbins, Forman, Graham, Woods, Perkins, and Woody have qualified as sharpshooters.

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

1st Lieut. Isaac T. Webster, now at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., in command of a detachment of recruits for the 2d Cav., will conduct them to their destination (S. O. 173, Nov. 10, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Tully McOrea is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 132, Nov. 12, D. Cal.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

Private John Coughlan is appointed corporal in Bat. E.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

The journeys made by Capt. W. N. Tiedall, from San Francisco, Cal., to Winnemucca, Nev.; Winnemucca to Reno, Nev.; Reno to Carson, Nev., and return; Reno to San Francisco, are approved (S. O. 117, Nov. 14, Div. P.)

Among recently qualified sharpshooters are Sergt. H. Weisman, Lieut. L. P. Brant, 1st Sergt. W. Bowman, Capt. L. O. Parker, Lieut. M. P. Maus and F. deL. Carrington, Sergts. J. Boggs, C. Yates, and C. Covey, Pvt. C. Mansfield, Corpl. G. McFaul, Lieut. C. B. Vogdes, Privs. W. N. Layton, H. Quackenbush, and C. Baden.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Major Leslie Smith will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Klamath, for which 2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 175, Nov. 12, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Aaron S. Daggett will report at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., as witness before a G. C.-M. (S. O. 176, Nov. 14, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam will inspect certain stores at Fort Spokane, W. T., for which Capt. Charles Keller is accountable (S. O. 176, Nov. 14, D. Columbia.)

A roster of commissioned officers for November comes acceptably to hand. Out of a total of 34, twenty-three are on duty with the regiment, seven on detached service, and four on leave.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Leave of absence for twelve days is granted Col. William P. Carlin (S. O. 101, Nov. 19, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, Fort Niobrara, Neb., is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at the Rosebud Agency, Dakota (S. O. 101, Nov. 19, D. Platte.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Capt. F. D. Baldwin is detailed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 173, Nov. 10, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. Thomas M. DeFrees is relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 137, Nov. 13, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John C. F. Tillson (S. O. 148, Nov. 22, Div. M.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect at such time after Dec. 1 next as his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett (S. O. 193, Nov. 22, D. Platte.)

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Capt. Thomas Wilhelm is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 133, Nov. 14, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

Capt. George B. Russell, A. A. I. G., will inspect the posts of Forts Bliss, Tex., and Bayard, Selden and Stanton, N. M., and the accounts of the disbursing officers at El Paso, Tex., and Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. 225, Nov. 20, Dept. M.)

The extension of leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Walter R. Stoll is further extended until June 1, 1885, and his resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 1, 1885 (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Charles A. Wikoff, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 138, Nov. 15, D. Dak.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

2d Lieut. B. B. Paddock is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 224, Nov. 19, Dept. M.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M., is extended seven days (S. O. 224, Nov. 19, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted Capt. J. C. Chazane (S. O. 225, Nov. 20, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut.-Col. E. E. A. Crofton (S. O. 225, Nov. 20, Dept. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

1st Lieut. Charles A. Johnson is relieved from duty as

J. A. of the G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 173, Nov. 10, D. Columbia.)
Major William F. Drum, Dept. Inspector, will proceed to the sub-post of Fort Stevens, and inspect certain Q. M. stores, Q. M. stores, and clothing, camp and garrison equipment, for which 1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin, 1st Art., A. A. Q. M., Fort Canby, W. T., is accountable (S. O. 173, Nov. 10, D. Columbia.)
Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter is appointed to act as inspector on certain subsistence property at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., for which Capt. William A. Elderkin, C. S., is accountable (S. O. 174, Nov. 11, D. Columbia.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
So soon as Troop M, 10th Cav., shall have been relieved at Camp Pecos Colorado, 1st Lieut. W. O. McFarland will stand relieved from duty thereat, and rejoin his company (S. O. 185, Nov. 17, D. Tex.)
Priv. Fleming, Knif, Newbanks, and Smith, of Co. K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.
The leave of absence granted Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, Fort Totten, D. T., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 138, Nov. 15, D. Dak.)
The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Thomas Sharp, Fort Custer, M. T., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 138, Nov. 15, D. Dak.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.
The leave of absence granted Col. Thomas H. Ruger, Helena, M. T., is extended five days (S. O. 138, Nov. 15, D. Dak.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.
Leave of absence for one month, to take effect not later than Jan. 7, 1885, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. J. W. Clous (S. O. 227, Nov. 24, Dept. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 22, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.
1st Lieutenant Gustavus Valois, 9th Cavalry, to be Captain, November 22, 1884, vice Beyer, dismissed.
2d Lieutenant Montgomery D. Parker, 9th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, November 22, 1884, vice Valois, promoted.

CASUALTY.
Captain Charles D. Beyer, 9th Cavalry, dismissed November 22, 1884.

MILITARY ACADEMY.
Leave of absence for six months is, on account of illness, granted Cadet William K. Jones, 2d Class (S. O., Nov. 21, H. Q. A.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.
The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Nov. 10. Detail: Capt. Aug. H. Bainbridge, Gilbert S. Carpenter, Thomas F. Tobey, Samuel McConihe, Charles B. Western, and Charles H. Warren, 1st Lieut. Patrick Hason, 2d Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhall, William B. Reynolds, and Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James E. Runoie, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., and Henry O. Cabell, Jr., 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Johnson, 14th Inf., Judge Advocate (S. O. 172, Nov. 7, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Klamath, Ore., Nov. 17. Detail: Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf.; Major DeWitt C. Poole, Paym.; Capt. James Miller, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. La Point, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., and Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 174, Nov. 11, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Spokane, W. T., Nov. 17. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, Capt. Aaron S. Daggett and Charles Keller, 2d Inf.; Capt. Martin E. O'Brien, 2d Cav.; Capt. Henry Catley and 1st Lieut. John K. Waring, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin and 2d Lieut. Alonzo L. O'Brien, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 174, Nov. 11, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Lewis, Colo., Dec. 1. Detail: Major B. H. Hall, 2d Inf.; Capt. S. M. Whiteside, 6th Cav.; Capt. William Conway, 2d Inf.; Capt. H. P. Perrine, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, F. B. Jones, J. H. Wells, and J. F. Kreps, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 224, Nov. 19, Dept. M.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Dec. 2, for the trial of Sergts. Martin Kenney, Co. I, and William Ammann, Co. H, 12th Inf. Detail: Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 23d Inf.; Major B. H. Jackson, 5th Art.; Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Inf.; Capt. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav.; Capt. Henry F. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. G. W. Crabb and 1st Lieut. Luigi Lomis, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. F. J. A. Darr, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 241, Nov. 26, D. East.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey will assemble at the San Francisco Subsistence Depot, Nov. 14, to report upon a shortage in hams received from Major J. W. Barriger, C. S., Chicago. Detail: Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M.; Major W. E. Oresay, Paym., and 1st Lieut. I. T. Webster, 1st Art. (S. O. 116, Nov. 12, Div. F.)
A Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Bidwell, Cal., Nov. 18, to report upon the Burt-Mott double automatic horizontal sliding target, and the Burt multiplying reloader. Detail: Capt. Edward J. Spaulding, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Lynch, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry D. Huntington, 2d Cav. (S. O. 132, Nov. 12, D. Cal.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., and 1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Adj., 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf., will meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., Nov. 15, to examine into the loss of Q. M. stores, for which Capt. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 107, Nov. 14, D. Ariz.)

Boards of Officers are appointed to meet at each of the posts hereinafter named, at the call of the presidents thereof, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of such enlisted men for appointment as Post Quartermaster Sergeants as shall be ordered before them. Detail for the Boards: At Fort Custer, M. T.—Major George B. Sanford, Capt. Camillo G. O. Carr, and 1st Lieut. William H. Miller, R. Q. M., 1st Cav. At Fort Sully, D. T.—Col. Richard I. Dodge, Capt. Ira Quinby, and 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Hoyt, R. Q. M., 11th Inf. In compliance with instructions cited

in the preceding paragraph, the following named enlisted men will report to the president of the Board, at the post where they may be serving, for examination for appointment as Post Quartermaster Sergeants, viz.: Q. M. Sergt. Charles Harvey, 1st Cav., Fort Custer, M. T., and Q. M. Sergt. John Schmidt, 11th Inf., Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 139, Nov. 21, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. John C. Tidball, 3d Art.; Major La Rhett L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Capt. Stevens G. Cowdrey, Asst. Surg.; Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, 3d Art., is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 5, 1885, for the examination of candidates who have been designated for examination for the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Army (S. O., Nov. 25, H. Q. A.)

Stoves For Laundresses.—The C. Q. M. Div. Pacific in letter of November 10, submits a recommendation, which General Pope approves, that "the Secretary of War having approved a recommendation that, when it is absolutely necessary, each laundress be allowed to purchase a single stove from the Quartermaster's Department at the invoice price, when the same can be spared, and as the stoves, stove furniture and pipe now in the possession of laundresses are not available for issue, that instructions be given to cause the sale to the laundresses in the Division of the public stores, pipe and stove furniture in their possession or their return to the Post Quartermaster's for condemnation and sale."

[This indicates a resumption of the official title of "laundress," in abeyance since June 18, 1882, five years after the passage of the act of June 18, 1878.—ED. JOURNAL.]

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Texas.—Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, 10th Cavalry, who was ordered in pursuit of the Apache Indians raiding in Presidio County, telegraphed Nov. 23 the result of his scouting to Gen. Stanley. He said Farmer Petty had been shot three times in the head, and his wife had been outraged and murdered. Three children were also found butchered. The Indians were trailed to where they crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, and Lieut. Eggleston gave up the pursuit at the river, as the reciprocal treaty for the crossing of troops had expired. Lieut. Eggleston believes if he could take up the trail on the Mexican side of the river, he could overtake the Indians in five days. Gen. Stanley then wrote to Washington, urging the immediate renewal of the reciprocal treaty with Mexico.

Department of Dakota.—The annual inspection of Light Battery F, 4th Artillery, at Fort Snelling, was made Nov. 18, by Captain Hughes, A. A. I. G. A careful and thorough examination of the quarters, the battery horses, stables and equipments was first had, and upon its completion the entire battery was ordered out and put through its paces on the plateau near department headquarters. The flying artillery drill was executed in excellent style, but the maneuvering of the battery going into and retiring from action, and the firing were especially fine. The ease and precision with which the battery was handled reflected great credit upon Capt. F. P. Smith, the battery commander, and his subalterns.

Department of California.—From the *Alta* we note that Lieut. Colonel H. M. Laskie, A. A. I. G., recently made a thorough inspection of the mounted troops at the Presidio. Major Haskin was in command of Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, accompanied by Lieuts. Harris, Bailey and Harmon. There was no firing, but most of the movements in the school of the battery were executed, some at the trot, and all in excellent style; among them those for firing in echelon (not in the present tactics), and Major Haskin's method of changing front in battery. After the light battery had left the field, Major Gordon, 2d Cavalry, brought out his battalion, comprising Troop A, Lieut. McClelland (Lieut. Brett acting as adjutant), with 36 files, on black horses, and Troop K, Lieut. Robinson, with 32 files, on greys (the original mount) and bays, about half on each. The battalion went through a long and excellent drill. Among the officers present as spectators was Captain Gustavus C. Doane, 2d Cavalry, lately arrived from the East, to take command of Troop A, the recent death of Capt. Clark having given Capt. Doane his grade.

A slight fire occurred in the officers' headquarters at the Presidio Nov. 12, the damage amounting to about \$100.

Department of the Missouri.—This target year the 24th Inf. have qualified 9 officers and 92 enlisted men as marksmen. Co. G being ahead. The regiment propose to come out first this target year, and have made a good start. The 90th Inf. have 5 officers, marksmen, 1 as sharpshooter, and 23 enlisted men. Total in Department to date: sharpshooters, 1 officer, 1 enlisted man. Marksmen, 25 officers and 162 enlisted men.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

NOVEMBER 27, '84.

To-day being Thanksgiving, all military duties at the post are suspended except the necessary guard. The detachment composing the command have been supplied with the usual Thanksgiving dinner, and the cadets have fared sumptuously. Captain Sharpe, A. C. S. U. S. A., temporarily in charge of "cadet mess" during the absence of Captain Spurgin, has not forgotten his cadet days, and has done all he could to make it pleasant for the corps. The cadets came near losing their dinner, however, as the turkeys went by mistake to Poughkeepsie, returning here Wednesday.

Last night the cadets gave their usual Thanksgiving Hop in the mess hall. There were over eighty couples in the german, and the hall was well filled by visitors looking on at the dancing, and several young ladies from Vassar attended. The favors were given by Mrs. Merritt and Mrs. Postlewaite. The german was led by Cadets Betts and Brooks, of the first class. Dancing was kept up until 12 p. m. A collation was served in the rooms in rear of hall.

On Friday last, Cadet Kirkman, of the fourth class, while exercising in the gymnasium in trying to turn a somersault, fell and struck on the back of his head. He was taken to hospital, but is now convalescent.

Doctor A. K. Smith, the post surgeon, and family, left the post on a visit to Connecticut, his former home. The doctor returns on Saturday evening.

Lieut. Mott, who has been suffering from an attack of acute rheumatism, is rapidly recovering, and will be on duty again in a short time.

Mrs. De Russy and her mother, Mrs. Maxwell, have arrived on the post, and are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. Murray.

Miss Rubie Miller, daughter of Major Marcus Miller, 5th Artillery, is the guest of Mrs. Fuller.
On Saturday last some of the ladies of the post entertained a number of cadets.

During the past week there have been a large number of visitors on the post, most of the officers' ladies having one guest or more.

Yesterday Lieut. C. G. Treat, 5th Artillery, stationed with Light Battery D at Omaha, was on the post accompanied by some ladies, as was also Lieut. Hancock, of the Class of '83. Several of the officer instructors left the Point yesterday to spend their Thanksgiving with friends in New York City and elsewhere.

Prof. Postlewaite has resumed Sunday evening services in the little church.

There have arrived at the hotel during the week: Mrs. J. E. Benton, Mrs. G. R. Beardsley, Lieut. E. S. Farrow and wife, Lieut. Treat, 6th Artillery; Lieut. Hancock, Lieut. Maney, Gen. Hason, Chief Signal Officer; Prof. and Mrs. Mercur and family, Mrs. and Gen. Fry, Lieut. C. Martin and wife, Mrs. Blackmore and daughter, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Best, Mrs. Jewell, J. S. Came and wife, R. W. Sloan, C. W. Johnson and family, A. J. Dean and wife, S. H. Mason, P. Bradhurst, C. E. Isaac.

The President this week appointed Allen Dwight Raymond, of New York, and Southard Hoffman, of California, cadets at large and alternates respectively at West Point. These appointments result from the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Cadet Logan.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY.

OUR otherwise quiet post has been enlivened by the presence of a General Court for the trial of Captain Olmsted, for supposed lack of care of U. S. stores, by which the Q. M. Sergeant, who deserted, was enabled from time to time to steal and carry away said property. The evidence before the Court was strongly in favor of Captain Olmsted, and he is, doubtless, acquitted.

The following were the members of the Court, some of historic fame: General Potter, of the 24th Brunettes, the crack regiment of the Service; the handsome Lieutenant-Colonel Conrad, of the 22d Infantry; Majors Upham, of the 5th Horse, whose chief will be the next Brigadier; Bates, of the 20th, the quiet, but inflexible soldier; Captains Patterson, Coe, McNaught and Lincoln, distinguished soldiers of the last war—and anxious for promotion by another war. Lieutenant Anderson, of the 6th Horse, the smiling, but able, Judge Advocate, and counsel for accused, Major Henry, of the 9th Horse, the crack Cavalry regiment of the Service. These all, in one way or another, added by their presence to the gayety of the post.

Sunday we witnessed mounted battalion inspection and review, which could not be excelled. In the evening we heard one of the best sermons and prayers by the colored Chaplain, Plummer. I believe he can discount any of the white Chaplains in the Service. He is doing a good work among the soldiers.

Some of the celebrities of the Court, in General Hatch's hunting cart and four-in-hand, went out for quail, of which there are large numbers; judging from the returns, they spent most of the time discussing the contents of a lunch basket, which were not all solid. General Sheridan's report on the Cavalry, particularly Fort Riley, has caused much gratification. Certain, no more beautiful country or location exists than Fort Riley and its reservation, and we look forward to the day when we will have our "Cavalry School," and this, the nursery, for the arm of the Service destined in the future to play an important part in battle. RILEY.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

In a regimental order (G. O. 41) dated Fort Bayard, New Mexico, September 25, 1884, just received, Gen. E. A. Carr, the Colonel, reviews the history of the regiment during the period between its leaving the Department of the Missouri in 1875 and its return to that Department in 1884. It may be recollected that General Pope on the 21st of June, 1875, issued an order highly complimenting the regiment for its services in the Department of the Missouri, and General Carr's review shows that the high character then given it was fully sustained in Arizona. Its part in subduing the Chiricahuas and the Warm Springs under Victorio is given in detail, and the names of several officers who commanded parties in the field are given with the service of each troop. The recapitulation shows that during the period of nine years the average of the marching of all the troops is found to have been 6,419 miles for each. The greatest number of miles marched was 8,514 by Troop A. Parts of the regiment were engaged in fifteen fights, and the list of killed includes Captain E. C. Hentig at Cibola August 30, 1881, and many non-commissioned officers and privates. General Carr concludes by saying: "The regiment has left Arizona, as did the 5th Cavalry in 1875, with the Indians subdued, peace and order on reservations, and we hope that its future career may be as creditable to itself and the Service, and as useful and beneficial to citizens of the United States."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

During the recent inspection at Fort Douglas by Lieut. Col. Mason, A. A. Insp.-Gen., he required practical illustration by the troops of field movements, as illustrated by attack and defence of a bridge—passage with subsequent operations. Six companies, under command of Captain Powell, 6th Infantry, assumed the offensive, and four companies, commanded by Captain Schindler, were charged with the defence. The large number of ladies amongst the spectators from Salt Lake were greatly edified by the sound and din and smoke of merry war (no carnage), and at the critical moment were gratified by the appearance on the crest of the Wasatch Mountains of a reserve force under Captain Baker, 6th Infantry, communicating with signal flags.

THE ALASKA INDIANS.

E. R. S., in an interesting letter from Alaska to the *New York Times*, says: "For all of the 33,000 natives of Alaska that passed into its control by the treaty of 1867 the United States Government has done nothing. Their education and welfare have been neglected, and, even in time of epidemics, no assistance has been given them. Over 6,000 Thlinkets and 800 Haidas are enumerated in Petroff's census of 1880, and, after long talk, Congress made a first appropriation last spring of \$15,000 for the establishment of an industrial school in this part of Alaska, to be conducted on the plan of the Hampton and Carlisle Barracks schools. Neglected by the Great Father at Washington, the Thlinkets have not had fair attention from the scientists and ethnologists, and no modern Schoolcraft or Catlin in preserving the history, customs, and types of these people for the future generations, who will know them only as extinct races, like the gay jewellers of the Southwest."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Acting Rear Adm. J. E. Joutt.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At New York. To sail about Dec. 10 for cruise in Gulf and West Indies.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Theo. F. Kane. On the way to New York. Will sail latter part of this or early next week for Pensacola. Commander Kane will join her at New York.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. Wilkes. At New York Navy-yard. To sail about Dec. 1 for cruise in Gulf and West Indies.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At Navy-yard, New York. Will be ready to proceed to Hampton Roads between middle of December and 1st of January.

TANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wilkes. At New York, repairing. About to sail for cruise in Gulf and West Indies, calling at Arpinwall to report on the Panama Canal.

Admiral Joutt reports that he intends to proceed from Hampton Roads on the *Tennessee* to New Orleans, arriving between the 15th and 21st of January, 1885, to be present at the Exposition. The other vessels of the N. A. Station will be directed to join him at New Orleans. In March he will proceed to sea with his entire command for exercise in naval tactics, coaling at Key West, the several vessels then proceeding on cruises. All the vessels will be ordered to reach Hampton Roads about the middle of May, 1885.

The vessels will go first to the windward ports, and afterward, taking advantage of the trade winds, to all the others, and it will probably not be necessary for them to coal in foreign ports. By following the plan proposed nearly every part of the station will be visited and vessels will be frequently at Key West.

South Atlantic Station.

NIRASO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. H. B. Seely. Comdr. William S. Dana was ordered to command per steamer Oct. 31. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Rio de Janeiro Sept. 20.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Earl English.

Mail should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. e. s.) Capt. Edward E. Potter. A cable reports her at Gibraltar, Spain, November 12, 1884.

The *Lancaster* left Southampton, England, Oct. 7, and arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, on the morning of the 12th, where she was quarantined five days. Oct. 29 the vessels of the squadron dressed ship, with the Portuguese, in honor of the birthday of the King's father, Don Fernando, the *Lancaster* firing a salute of twenty-one guns. On the 30th the *Lancaster* left Lisbon for Tangier, Morocco, and arrived there on Nov. 2. After a short stay at Tangier she will go to Gibraltar. Her movements after leaving Gibraltar will be governed by the state of the cholera. Health of squadron continues good.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Sailed from Lisbon October 30, for a three months' cruise on the West Coast of Africa, to return to Gibraltar in January.

The *Kearsarge* received pratique at Lisbon on Sept. 21, and the following morning steamed up and moored off the city. On the 21st the ship was dressed with masthead flags and yards were manned as the King of Portugal passed down the river in his yacht. On the 23d her colors were half-masted, on the anniversary of the death of King John of Portugal, and on the 27th her colors were half-masted in respect to the memory of Rear Admiral Harwood, the Portuguese vessels in the harbor half-masting with her. On Oct. 6 the ship was dressed, with the Portuguese, in honor of the anniversary of the King's marriage. On Oct. 30 she sailed from Lisbon on a cruise down the west coast of Africa. Instructions were given her to touch at Porto Grande, Cape Verde Islands, for coal, then to proceed to Monrovia, Liberia. From Monrovia she will extend her cruise as far south as the mouth of the Congo River, visiting as many ports on the coast as practicable. Her commanding officer has been authorized to touch at Madeira on his return, and from thence will proceed to Gibraltar, and thence to Villefranche, arriving there early in February.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicol Ludlow. At Tangier, Nov. 3, en route to Gibraltar and Alexandria.

The *Quinnebaug* left Antwerp Sept. 28, and arrived at Hamburg, Germany, on Oct. 18. When to the eastward of the Borkum Lightship the crew were exercised at target practice. Leaving Hamburg on the morning of Oct. 5 she arrived at Lisbon on the 14th, where she was quarantined five days, having touched on the way at Plymouth, England, for coal. She left Lisbon Oct. 30 for Gibraltar, with orders to take certain stores sent out by the Department, and then proceed to Alexandria, Egypt. Her commanding officer was authorized to send a suitable officer to the seat of operations in Egypt. From Alexandria she will proceed to Villefranche, arriving about Feb. 1 next, unless affairs in Egypt should necessitate her remaining longer.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of the U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. At Callao, Nov. 5. To sail next day for Coquimbo, touching at intermediate ports. Arrived at Coquimbo Nov. 20. All well. On the 14th of Oct. the President of Peru, Gen. Iglesias, accompanied by two of his Cabinet, the Prefect of Callao, and U. S. Minister Phelps, paid an official visit to Rear Admiral Upshur, on the *Hartford*, and was received with the customary honors.

INOCENTIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Left Callao, July 22, on a cruise as far as Australia. Expected to arrive at Valparaiso about Feb. 14. Arrived at Apia Samoa, Sept. 22, and was to sail Sept. 27 for Pago Pago. Expected to reach Sydney by Nov. 1. Expected to return to Hamilton coast about middle of February.

LACKAWANNA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao Nov. 5. To be there under repairs about six weeks. Will then visit ports on the coast of Chili.

MONONGAHELA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. Henry L. Johnson. Used as a storeship in place of the *Onward*. At Callao Nov. 5. To leave for Coquimbo about Nov. 15, where she will be stationed.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickens. Soldiers—officers ordered home, except Lieut. Young, transferred to *Shenandoah*.

PISTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Olliso, Nov. 5, under repairs. Reported by telegraph as having left Iquique Nov. 19.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Callao, Peru, Nov. 5, to accompany the flagship southward—to arrive at Coquimbo about Nov. 25.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.
Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Canton, China, Oct. 15.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Ochee-Foo, Oct. 15. Mr. P. M. Houghton, Supt., telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy from New York, on Nov. 26, that the following special telegram has been received by the Maritime Exchange: "New Chwang, Nov. 26. Navigation closed. American man-of-war *Fals* gone into dock."

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Cape Town, Nov. 25, as reported by cable, en route for United States.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Shanghai, China, Oct. 15. Going soon to Nagasaki, to close up storehouse.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. At Foo Choo, China, Oct. 15. Going to Shanghai for new boilers.

OSPIRE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenssey. At Shanghai, Oct. 15, where she will remain until relieved by the *Monocacy*.

PAIOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Gildner. Lieut. Comdr. T. Nelson has been ordered to command this vessel per steamer November 22. At Shanghai, in dock, Oct. 15. Going to Tientsin to winter.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Shanghai Oct. 15.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be under repairs until about the 1st of January.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunnery ship. Address, Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, Station E.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. William H. Reeder in command. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn., at last accounts.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Boardlee. Arrived at Norfolk from Washington, Nov. 25.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 25, for surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, foot of 23d Street and East River.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarty. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTÉ, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAYFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

PHLOX, Naval Academy tug, Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN Thomas O. Selfridge has been recommended by the Detail Board for the command of the *Omaha*. Other officers will be selected early next week.

The gallant Marines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, gave their fourth annual reception and complimentary ball at the Assembly Rooms, Washington street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening of this week, and like its predecessors, the occasion was a most enjoyable and successful one. Dancing was kept up with vigor until an early hour on Wednesday, and the supper was a feast "fit for the gods."

The Marine Guard is to be re-established at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and will take passage in the *Galea* from New York. The officers will proceed overland and make preparations for the arrival and comfort of the guard. Capt. R. L. Meade is to command the guard. 2d Lieut. A. H. Clarke is the other officer of the guard.

The *Nina* is at the New York yard, but not regularly in commission. She went to Newport last week to plant some buoys, but returned to New York Nov. 23. Lieut. E. S. Prime was in command on this trip.

Owing to bad weather the opening of the Simpson dock at St. Johns, N. F., has been postponed until Dec. 5, as reported by Civil Engineer Asserson in a telegram from that place Nov. 22. Commodore McCawley, who was appointed senior member of the Board to be present at the opening, missed the steamer from New York, and has since assumed command of the League Island yard, Mr. Asserson and Mr. Prindle will represent the Navy Department at the opening.

A good deal of complaint having been made about the flagel lining to the skirts of the new overcoats of naval

officers, that material will be dispensed with and farmer's satin adopted in lieu thereof.

The subject of an improvement in the uniform for petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy is being again considered. It will be brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy in a few weeks, when he will doubtless order a board to inquire into the matter. Commodore Schley and Lieut. T. B. M. Mason have taken great interest in the subject.

LIEUTENANTS Edwin S. Jacob and B. F. Rhinehart, U. S. Navy, have been recommended for retirement, and the latter has been retired.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Nov. 24.—Lieutenant Henry H. Barroll to duty at the branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 31. Boatswain Xavier Perimond to the Training Ship James-town on the 29th inst.

Nov. 25.—Passed Assistant Engineer Samuel Gregg and Carpenter Joseph L. Thatcher to appear before the Rotting Board.

Nov. 26.—Commander Wm. Whitehead as Equipment officer at the Navy Yard, League Island, on Dec. 1.

Lieutenant James T. Smith to the Naval Academy December 1. Commander Chas. O'Neill as Inspector of Ordnance at the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y.

DETACHED.

Nov. 22.—Commander John C. Watson from duty at the Navy yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Lovell K. Reynolds from special duty in connection with the Louisville Exposition and ordered to special duty in connection with Industrial Exposition at New Orleans.

Ensign A. G. Winterhalter from the Training Ship James and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 26.—Lieutenant Commander Willard H. Brownson from duty on the Coast Survey on the 8th of December and ordered to the Powhatan on Dec. 10, as Executive.

LEAVE.

Nov. 22.—The leave of Chaplain James J. Kane at present in London, England, is extended four months.

Nov. 24.—Leave is granted to Assistant Engineer Richard T. Isbester for six months.

Nov. 25.—The leave of Lieutenant Warren H. Nostrand extended until April 1, next.

PROMOTED.

Nov. 24.—Lieutenant Richard M. Outts to be a Lieutenant Commander from Nov. 3, 1884.

MARINE CORPS.

2d Lieutenant H. K. Gilman has been ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, upon the expiration of his leave of absence.

Captain L. E. Fagan to duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy yard, League Island, upon the expiration of his leave.

1st Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbush was ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy yard, Mare Island, California.

Captain R. L. Meade is detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to proceed to Pensacola, Fla., on Dec. 1, and report to the Commandant of the Navy yard there for the command of the detachment of marines which will arrive there by the *Galea*.

2d Lieutenant A. H. Clarke from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to duty at the Navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

CHANGES ON THE EUROPEAN STATION.

Lieutenant Sidney H. May transferred to the *Kearsarge* from the *Lancaster* on Oct. 27.

Lieutenant Webster Doty detached from the *Kearsarge* on Oct. 27, and sent home under sentence of Court-martial.

Ensign H. B. Ashmore transferred from *Lancaster* to the *Quinnebaug* on Oct. 27.

Naval Cadet W. J. Baxter transferred from the *Lancaster* to the *Kearsarge* Oct. 27.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending Nov. 26, 1884:

Carl J. Carlson, Seaman, Nov. 10, Marine Hospital, Louisville, Ky., (lately attached to the U. S. S. Bear.)

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.
Cornin, Capt. M. A. Healy, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Crawford, (out of commission).
Coxe, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. D. F. Tazier, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Jersey City, N. J.
Dix, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Key West, Fla.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Weber, in charge, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. Geo. W. Moore, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. T. B. Mallett, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, 1st Lieut. H. T. Blake, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lieut. Albert Bunker, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. E. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, Capt. J. A. Henriquez, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Manhattan, out of commission.
Pease, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry—Capt. D. B. Hodgson, comdg, Erie, Pa.
Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Failing, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg, Port Townsend, W. T.
Slocum, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, New Bern, N. C.
Seward, Capt. David Evans, comdg, Shilaborough, Mass.
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Engr. H. C. Monshaw, in charge, Baltimore, Md.
Saville, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Ray Shore, I. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Woodcut, 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, San Francisco, Ca.
Washington, 1st Lieut. J. H. Parker, comdg, New York.
1st Asst. Eng. E. G. Schwartz has been assigned to the steamer *Woodbury* at Eastport, Maine, and 2d Asst. Eng. Thos. B. Brown to steamer *Dix* at Key West.

DUELLING IN EUROPE.

It was, of course, understood that in speaking last week of duelling as becoming obsolete, we had reference to this country and England. On the continent the ancient custom is still in vogue, after a not very deadly fashion. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, over 5,000 duels occur annually in France alone. The enormous majority of these encounters take place between private soldiers. In every French regiment are to be found two or three first-rate swordsmen, commonly called *des tuteurs*, whose especial business it is to test the nerve of any recruit suspected of a deficiency of physical courage. On the most frivolous pretext the *tuteur* fastens a quarrel on the unfortunate *nouveau*, and the unanimous voice of the regiment declares that honor demands bloodshed. The encounter takes place in the presence of four non-commissioned officers and of the regimental fencing master, who stands by, sword in hand, ready to parry any too dangerous thrust. The weapon used in the cavalry is the sabre, and in the infantry the ordinary sword bayonet, and the issue is generally harmless enough, although cases have been known of the *tuteur* himself coming to grief through the recruit going for his adversary.

In society, and especially among gentlemen connected with what the French term *la petite presse*, a very similar rule prevails, but with one important modification. The *tuteur* is here conspicuous by his absence, and the young aspirant to social or journalistic honors is expected to *faire ses preuves* by deliberately picking a quarrel with some eligible opponent. The weapon used in these affairs of honor is almost invariably the small sword, the pistol being considered far too dangerous an arm—the issue of these encounters is as a rule a scratched finger or forearm. Occasionally, when political or other considerations render even a scratch undesirable, pistols are resorted to, but with peculiar precautions. Thus MM. Gambetta and De Fourtoux—the former being one-eyed and the latter nearly blind—were put up in a dense fog at forty paces to exchange shots with very short-barrelled smooth-bore pistols. In short, nine out of ten French duels may be looked upon as mere farces played for the amusement of the gallery. The excellent health enjoyed by MM. Rochefort, De Cassagnac, and Carle des Perrieres, who among them have been out over fifty times, adds strong confirmation to this view of the matter.

In both Italy and Spain duels are frequent; but in both countries the sabre is used, to the almost complete exclusion of the small sword. Indeed, the prejudice against the latter arm is so strong in Italy that it is all but impossible to find seconds who will consent to act in a duel *a l'epée*. The natural result is that, while a fatal issue is rare, the ugly gashes in the face are very common. In both these countries the penalty for duelling, as in France, is merely nominal.

Throughout Germany, including Prussia, Austria and the minor states, a very different rule prevails. With the exception of the oft-described "Schlager," duels among university students, which are still winked at, encounters between civilians are punished with considerable severity, the ordeal of single combat being a privilege practically reserved for the army. In the event of two officers falling out, a court of honor (*Ehrengericht*), generally composed of five superior officers, and presided over by the colonel of their regiment or the general commanding the district, carefully investigates the whole affair and decides whether an apology shall be tendered and accepted, or whether an encounter is necessary. The decision of the court is final, and any officer refusing to comply with it would be compelled to retire from the service, while any duel unauthorized by the court would infallibly lead to the cashiering of the offenders. Pistols are almost invariably used, at a distance of twelve paces, and, Germans officers being as a rule very good shots, fatal consequences are not infrequent. By a strange anomaly, the verdict of the *Ehrengericht* does not entirely cover the responsibility of the combatants. In the event of a fatal issue, the survivor is liable to suffer a term of open arrest in a fortress, varying from two to six months. A German officer thus finds himself placed in the dilemma of refusing to fight, and being compelled to retire, or of fighting and running the risk of being placed under arrest for doing so.

In no country are duels more frequent or more murderous than in Russia, the Russians being, especially when in their cups, as quarrelsome among themselves, as they are proverbially courteous to foreigners. The mode of combat universally adopted is that termed the *duel a la barriere*, the opponents being put up at fifteen paces, with liberty to advance five paces each at a given signal, and to fire at will. Should one of them fire and miss, his adversary is entitled to complete his five paces before returning the shot. Many cases have been known in which a duellist, although mortally wounded, has yet retained sufficient strength to take steady aim and fire with fatal effect. The great Russian poet, Pushkin, was killed in a duel *a la barriere*, after severely wounding his antagonist.

In the Baltic provinces a system prevails which at first sight appears even more murderous. The adversaries are placed only three paces apart, the pistols are held with the muzzle pointing upward, and are brought down and discharged at a given signal. It may appear almost impossible for two men to miss each other at so short a distance, but this is not the case. Each of the opponents is so desperately anxious to gain the least fraction of his adversary's hat, on the signal being given, the weapons are often brought down with so hurried and violent a jerk, that the bullets bury themselves in the ground. At a duel fought last year at Riga between an officer and a student, in this fashion three shots were exchanged without any result, while at the fourth discharge the student had the great toe of his right foot cut clean off by his opponent's bullet.

COMMANDER WILDES TO GENERAL HAZEN.

GENERAL HAZEN's criticisms upon Commander Wildes have been promptly met by that gentleman in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

UNITED STATES STEAMER YANTIC, THIRD RATE,
NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, NOV. 21, 1884.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The annual report of Brigadier General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has recently appeared, and has been published in the daily journals throughout the country. I desire to call your attention to the portion devoted to Arctic matters and to the statements made therein concerning myself and the part taken by this vessel in the expedition of 1883. If these statements are allowed to pass unchallenged they are calculated and intended to do injury to myself and the Naval Service.

In this report no half measures have been pursued, but the whole disastrous loss has been heaped on the backs of Lieut. Garlington and myself. General Hazen appears to have forgotten that the Court of Inquiry convened last winter, and composed of officers belonging entirely to his own branch of the public service, scored nine separate and distinct points of neglect and mismanagement on his part, "which either directly led or largely contributed to the abortive issue of the expedition." While I cannot agree with the opinion expressed by that Court in my own case, yet I will do justice to its moderation and impartiality, and especially with the patience with which it trod for many days the labyrinth of the signal officer. It is, perhaps, this Court, composed of officers of high reputation in the Army, to which General Hazen refers in his request for Congressional investigation when he states in his opinion that "a committee of Congress stands above the suspicion of being awayed by partisan considerations."

General Hazen's report says: "The steamship Yantic was accordingly assigned to the duty of convoy. She was placed in dock and heavily sheathed with oak planking; her battery and ordnance stores were landed, and it was believed that she was in all respects thoroughly equipped for that special service."

The impression intended to be conveyed by this is that here was a complete Arctic ship, as good as the Proteus, and ready for any contingency. The oak sheathing extended from the bows eighty feet aft and from the water line to six feet below. It was, as stated in testimony, to prevent the sides from being out or scored by ice. It added nothing to her strength to resist a crushing strain. The battery and ordnance stores were landed so that an extra quantity of coal might be carried on deck and extra provisions. This is all that was done, and the statement that shows a thoroughly equipped ship for Arctic service is not quite accurate.

POSITION OF THE YANTIC.

The report also states that at the time of the sinking of the Proteus off Cape Sabine, on July 23, the "Yantic was ordered to be at Littleton Island, if practicable, to meet such an emergency, whereas the designated reserve ship of the expedition was distant from Littleton Island more than one thousand miles." This is correct, but stated so as to mislead. A reference to the reports and testimony (which are carefully ignored in this document) would have informed General Hazen that it was not practicable for the Yantic to be present in Smith's Sound on that day; that it was necessary to repair boilers and procure more coal; that the detention at Upernivik was such as any prudent mariner, under like circumstances, would have considered necessary; and that the Proteus, driven on by the stringency of his own orders, had endeavored to force her way through Smith's Sound at a period far too early for hope of success. The report continues:

"The Yantic arrived at Littleton Island August 3, only five days after the relief party had left that vicinity, and started southward on the same day without leaving one ration out of her superabundant stores for Lieutenant Greely and party."

With a crew of 146 men, with the expectancy of adding within a short time thirty-seven more, the knowledge of the difficulties and disasters which thoroughly equipped Arctic ships had experienced in those same waters; the knowledge also that my ship was unable to cope with similar conditions; the great uncertainty which prevailed in carrying out any plan of procedure; the great ice pack behind us, and the limited quantity of provisions on board, were sufficient reasons, in my opinion, for not landing any. The report also says:

"When the convoy was met it was but three days steaming from Littleton Island, yet the convoy did not return to leave succor nor did the commander of the relief, Lieutenant Garlington, demand it."

It was the 2d of September, and I considered the navigable season in those waters to the northward as about closing. The whale ships leave about this time. Sir Allen Young states that after the 10th he considers a stay in these waters as a race against time. While willing to risk a good deal, yet to add thirty-seven men to my complement of 146 men, and again cross Melville Bay, with its immense ice pack, which, as northerly winds had now set in, must have begun to move and spread, looked like an unjustifiable risk for this vessel to take. I will also add that in my opinion the relief party was not in a fit condition to return north. Dr. Harrison was totally disabled and had to be carried like a child. General Hazen says:

"Both Lieutenant Greely in the Arctic and the Signal Bureau in Washington carried out their parts of the pre-arranged rescue literally and successfully in every particular. This plan seemed to be a good one and proved to be good. The sinking of the Proteus, which terminated this success, which to that time was complete and faultless, etc."

Was it good? Was it complete and faultless? It appears now to all, and it appeared to some in the Signal Office in the spring of 1883, that the key of the situation was Cape Sabine, and not Littleton Island. The expedition of 1882 in the Neptune, with no commissioned officer in charge—which, notwithstanding the careful study of the Arctic problem stated by the Chief Signal Officer to have been made by himself, was evidently expected to steam to Discovery Bay, discharge her cargo and return like any freight boat—had returned, having landed 500 rations in Smith's Sound. The remainder of her cargo was brought back by orders from the Signal Office. Who is responsible for the failure to land stores in this case?

General Hazen states in his testimony that it would have been better to do so, and regrets that such orders were not given. Whose duty was it to give proper orders and instructions?

Had the Proteus not been sunk, but, failing to reach Discovery Bay, landed Lieut. Garlington with stores on Littleton Island, their telescopes would have been pointed on Cape Sabine in vain; for the same causes that prevented Lieut. Greely from crossing the Straits in the fall would also have prevented Lieut. Garlington, and it would have been spring before the attempt could have been made again

—how early or how late, if at all, no one can say. What uncertainty, then, laid before Lieut. Greely even in the event of a well equipped station being made on Littleton Island, as contemplated.

It is now known that no amount of provisions left on Littleton Island could have been of any service to Greely. Cape Sabine was the only place of deposit, and the reasons why it was not selected and who is responsible for the same are contained fully in the records of the Court of Inquiry last winter.

General Hazen was urged by those to whom he had committed the task of making a study of the necessities of a relief expedition to permit the Proteus to land her stores at Cape Sabine before proceeding further. It was stated that this would not make any change in Greely's plans except in the direction of greater safety.

The Yantic arrived at Littleton Island, Smith's Sound—the most northern point permitted by my orders—on August 3, and I then learned that the Proteus was lost and the crew gone south. There were two courses open—one to devote all our efforts and resources to Greely, with nineteen men, abundant provisions and a base in Discovery Bay, and the other to devote them to Garlington, with thirty-six men in boats, with forty days' rations and great uncertainty before them. There were indications, too, thus early that the relief expedition and the crew of the Proteus were not in accord.

There was no doubt or hesitation in my mind which course to follow, and I took it with a sincere wish and hope that I might reach the retreating crews before they entered the ice files and pack of Melville Bay. The plan of leaving a party of my own officers and men on Littleton Island was considered, and volunteers were not wanting for this duty. But I had no Arctic outfit to give such a party—only flannel shirts, cloth trousers, and the ordinary seaman's outfit furnished to every man-of-war for service in a temperate and tropical climate—a sail for shelter, anthracite coal for fuel, but no stove to burn it in or matches to start a fire with. A party under such circumstances could not have lived through the winter, in my opinion, or if they had would have been more in need of succor in the spring than capable of giving it.

The following is an abstract from my orders, to show what was the contemplated duty of the vessel:

"In view of the possibility of the destruction of the Proteus, it is desirable that you should proceed as far north as practicable in order to afford succor to her officers and men in the event of such an accident, and it is desired that you should await there the return of that ship or the arrival of authentic information as to her fate. Under no circumstances, however, will you proceed beyond Littleton Island, Smith's Sound, and you are not to enter the ice pack nor to place your ship in a position to prevent your return this season."

My conduct in this matter is open to investigation or criticism. I have courted investigation. I invite criticism, but only the criticism of intelligence, not that of ignorance or malice. As a specimen of the former I will quote from Gen. Hazen's testimony before the Court of Inquiry:

"Question by Gen. Hazen—You have stated on two occasions that Capt. Pike's ship, the Proteus, was not run ashore, but touched the rocks or touched the coast. Now, do you know the customs of navigation with those strong boats, they being so strong that it is quite customary for them to feel their way along with the bottom of the boat rather than to sound so much as is usual in our marine service?"

Feel their way along with the bottom of the boat! Will any one believe that an intelligent officer, holding high rank and position, could ask such a question as that in cold blood? As a specimen of malice I will only refer to the concluding paragraph of this portion of Gen. Hazen's report.

The above facts and many others of a similar character which can be found in the record of the court furnish a key by means of which we can read between the lines of this specious report and get at some if not all of the causes which have brought disaster, distress, and sorrow to so many hearts. Very respectfully,

FRANK WILDES, Commander, U. S. Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1884.

G. O. M. O., No. 43.

Before a General Court Martial, which convened June 24, 1884, on board of the U. S. S. *Junata*, at Nagasaki, Japan, and of which Court Commander Alexander H. McCormick, U. S. N., was President, was arraigned and tried Ensign Henry C. Wakenshaw, U. S. N., Charge—"Sleeping on watch."

Sentence—"To be publicly reprimanded, in General Orders by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the General Court martial in the foregoing case of Ensign Henry C. Wakenshaw, were approved by Rear Admiral John L. Davis, who convened the Court.

The charge and specification to which Ensign Wakenshaw pleaded guilty, were based upon an offence "sleeping on watch," which, while wholly inconsistent with the general obligation of all officers to perform their duties faithfully, is especially so, considering the peculiar nature of the duty entrusted to a watch officer. As officer of the deck during those hours of the night when vigilance is the most indispensable requisite, Ensign Wakenshaw was charged with a special responsibility. It was his duty not only to be vigilant himself but to see that his subordinates in the watch, for the time being, were equally so. Instead of appreciating that responsibility as he should have done he apparently relied upon the vigilance of others rather than upon his own. For such gross neglect of duty the previous good record of an officer affords no palliation; he must be judged solely by the requirements of the occasion and by the degree of responsibility which, from the nature of the case is unavoidably annexed to it; tried by this standard, Ensign Wakenshaw was guilty of a very grave offence, and he may congratulate himself that no more severe punishment was imposed by the Court.

EDWARD T. NICHOLS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

The Naval Academy cadets announce a series of nine hops to be given by the members of the first class this season, beginning with the usual Thanksgiving dance on Thursday. The dates for the other hops are Dec. 6, 20, 24, 31, Jan. 10, 24, 31, Feb. 14. The latter will close the season until after Lent.

The Academy foot-ball team engaged in a practice game of foot-ball Saturday last with a scrub team composed of the best material of cadets outside of the regular players, in preparation for the contest with the Johns Hopkins team on Thanksgiving Day.

The United States Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk* put into Annapolis Nov. 21. During the previous nine days about thirty buoys were located on oyster beds in Pocomoke Sound and St. Jerome's Creek, in the Potomac.

The Annapolis new steam fire engine has arrived at Odonton and will be brought here Saturday to be tested.

BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can sup-
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

Fine Wines, Havana Cigars, Fancy Groceries.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
7th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 4th STREET,
130 Chambers St., New York.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH W. STRYKER, Attorney,
1905 E. STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practices in Courts and Departments. Special attention given to
claims or arrears of pay—Mexican, Longevity and Mileage.

Lundborg's Perfume, EDENIA.
Lundborg's Perfume, MARCHEL NIEL ROSE.
Lundborg's Perfume, ALPINE VIOLET.
Lundborg's Perfume, LILY OF THE VALLEY.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

Is the best; acts instantaneously, produces the most natural
shades of Black or Brown; is easily applied, and does not stain
the skin. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite upon every
well appointed Toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by all Drug-
gists and applied by all Hair Dressers. Interesting pamphlet sent
free. MANUFACTORY, 95 WILLIAM STREET, New York.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., Chemists and Druggists,

1121 BROADWAY, AND 578 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK;
287 THAMES, AND CASINO BUILDING, NEWPORT, E. I.
Price lists mailed promptly on application.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

PURE ZINFANDEL CLARET, Vintage of
1879—per case \$50.00, or bottled, corked only, 26 1/2 doz., \$76.50.
Packing for shipment at cost additional (cheapest manner, \$10.00).
Send \$5.00 for sample case to try, and you will never again pay
high prices for inferior French wines. White wines, Port, Sher-
ries, Brandy, &c., pure and reliable at moderate prices.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.,

GEO. HAMLIN, Manager, 21 Park Place, N. Y.

BOOKS WANTED.

Advertiser will pay \$5.00 per volume, for the following
early editions:
Tamerlane, by A. Bostonian, (E. A. Poe).....1827
Al Aaraaf and other poems, by E. A. Poe.....1829
Fanny.....1831
Moll Fitcher (pamphlet) by Whittier.....1832
My First Client, by J. R. Lowell.....1840
The Noonday.....1851
Address C. B. FOOTE, P. O. Box 5766, N. Y. City.

M. DE CHANTAL, WHEELING, WEST VA., ACADEMY FOR
Young Ladies, in charge of the Sisters of the Visitation,
S. V. M.

This celebrated Academy will resume its thirty-seventh school-
session year the first Monday of September. The course includes
every department usual in a first-class English education. Vocal
and instrumental music and French a specialty. On the piano
the Stuttgart method is pursued, under a large corps of com-
petent teachers. Latin, German, music, painting and drawing
form extra charges. To the intellectual advantages of the school
is added a careful training in housekeeping and dressmaking for
such as are desirous of becoming adepts in these very essential
accomplishments.
Apply to Directress for Catalogue.

WANTED—COMPLETE YEARLY FILES, bound or unbound,
of GENERAL ORDERS, A. G. O., for 1865, and prior years.
Send price to G., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, serving at a desirable
station, east of the Mississippi, desires to transfer to the
Cavalry. Address "Pequot," ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

WANTED.—A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY desires
to transfer into the Cavalry.
Address "Theodore," care this office.

7TH REGIMENT BAND N. G. S. N. Y.—C. A. CAPPA, BAND
Leader. Orchestra and Military Band.
Office—POND'S MUSIC STORE, 25 Union Square, New York.

The 12-inch rifled mortar, made of cast iron banded
with steel hoops, muzzle-loader, will be completed this
week by the South Boston Iron Works, and sent to the
Army Ordnance officers at Sandy Hook, where it will
be tried without delay. The 3 1/2 inch steel gun for field
service is being tried at Sandy Hook this week. The
results obtained thus far are expected to be entirely sat-
isfactory.

DEVLIN & CO., FINE CLOTHING,

Civil, Military, and Naval,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN ST.;
NEW YORK.

Eyes Fitted With Proper Glasses.
H. WALDSTEIN, EXPERT OPTICIAN,
41 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK. Send for illustrated catal-
ogue of Field, Marine and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Barometers,
etc. Artificial Hum. Eyes and Instruments for the Deaf.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1884.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the
wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be
scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or postal note,
post-office or express money order, made payable to W. C. and
F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if
requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid
to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.
Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign postage
should be added to the subscription price.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired, upon
notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced in the
orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for
changing the address of the paper. Both the old and new address
should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
240 Broadway, New York.

THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

On Monday next the last session of the 48th Congress
will convene. What it will do for the Army and Navy
is of course as uncertain as anything else. Being
a short session not much is expected. Hence there will
not be many disappointments. It really does look
though as if something might be done for the Navy.
The members of the House Sub-committee have already
taken the subject in hand, and from all accounts seem
to be in favor of a liberal appropriation for new cruis-
ers. The sub-committee of the House this year on this
subject will consist of Messrs. Randall, Hutchins and
Long, the latter relieving Mr. Calkins of Indiana.
Secretary Chandler was before them on Wednesday and
talked over the appropriation for the Navy for the last
six months of the present fiscal year. The committee
favors the continuation of last year's appropriation for
the six months mentioned, and a resolution to that effect
will probably be passed in the early days of the session.
The old bill hanging fire in conference with the cruiser
amendment to it will then be brought forward, and it
is hoped will be pushed through. Secretary Chandler
will give his views on this bill to the full committee on
Monday next.

The subject of heavy ordnance for sea coast defence
having been agitated a good deal during the past year
there is a possibility of Congress doing something in that
direction this session.

There are various measures on the calendars of interest
to the Army and Navy. Many that should receive
favorable action and others that should not, and doubt-
less will not. Those of interest to our readers we gave
the titles of in the JOURNAL of July 12, 1884.

On the Senate Calendar is Mr. Logan's important bill
to increase the efficiency of the Army (S. 1420) which
establishes a summary court of one officer for the trial of
offences; fixes the strength of the Army at 30,000;
allows the employment of enlisted men as servants and
of civilian clerks, gives members of Courts-martial \$2.50
a day; gives the head of the Military Prison the rank
of colonel, and Acting A. Q. M's. \$10. a month; re-
stores the fuel allowance, and provides for the enlist-
ment of 150 schoolmasters. It is a comprehensive and
excellent bill and ought to pass promptly.

The bills limiting details in the Army to three years
(S. 641); relating to Paymasters' Clerks (S. 207); re-
gulating retirements of officers of the Army, and Navy
and Marine Corps (S. 147) and giving longevity pay to
P. A. Engineers in the Navy (H. R. 1401) are also on

the Senate Calendar. The most important of Senate
bills on the House Calendar is that authorizing the con-
struction of additional steel vessels.

On the House Calendar are bills retiring mates in the
Navy (3035); regulating appointments and promotions
in the staff of the Marine Corps (1852); granting pen-
sions for the Mexican War (3062); authorizing brevets
for Indian service (353); to authorize the retirement of
officers of the Navy after thirty years' service (4480);
to amend the Militia act (5057), and for the special and
uniform instruction of State militia (2633); relative to
the Inspector General's Department (1017). These are
the principal bills of general interest, most of the others
relating to the Services on the calendars being private
bills.

The House Appropriation Committee met at the
Capital this week to prepare for the opening of the ses-
sion. The Military Academy, Army and Navy Approp-
riation bills were placed in the hands of the sub-com-
mittee, and it is expected the former will be ready to
report to the full committee on Monday next.

The sub-division of the committee are: On the Leg-
islative, Executive and Judicial bill—Holman, Han-
cock and Cannon. Sundry Civil—Randall, Forney and
Ryan. Army—Forney Townshend and Keifer. Navy
—Hutchins, Randall and Long. Post Office—Town-
shend, Holman and Horr. Indian—Ellis, Holman and
Ryan. Consular and Diplomatic—Burnes, Townshend
and Washburn. Pensions—Hancock, Follett and Wash-
burn. Military Academy—Keifer, Forney and Ellis.
District of Columbia—Follett, Hutchins and Cannon.
Deficiency—Randall, Burnes and Long. Fortifications
—Horr, Ellis and Hancock.

TARGET PRACTICE IN DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

We are in receipt of the annual classification in tar-
get practice of the Department of Dakota, undoubtedly
the leading department. The exhibits show wonderful
results, but which, as General Terry remarks, are to be
improved on. We give that of some of the leading reg-
iments and companies:

	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	3d Class.	Figure of M.
11th Infantry....	75	255	10	109.06
3d ".....	72	328	24	105.24
25th ".....	32	311	33	87.39
Co. B, 11th Inf ..	21	15	—	136.96
Co. E, ".....	15	23	1	133.25
Co. D, 3d ".....	14	23	1	130.75
Lowest Company	3	10	20	50.59
Lowest Troop....	6	6	37	30.63
7th Cavalry.....	51	310	99	75.51

The figures of merit of other regiments are as fol-
lows: 1st Cavalry, 48.66; 5th Infantry, 79.60; 15th
Infantry, 64.83; 17th Infantry, 71.57; 18th Infantry,
84.90. As an exemplification of progress during the
past four years the following summary of the classifica-
tion of the Department is given:

Class.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Sharpshooters.....	351
Marksmen.....	2331	1655	427	81
1st Class.....	1052	727	237	115
2d Class.....	559	759	435	140
3d Class.....	700	1727	2910	8484
Present not firing.....	2	112	399	409
Figure of Merit.....	78.12	50.03	22.41	12.74

In the number of sharpshooters and marksmen for
the target year 1884, 5 sharpshooters and 24 marksmen
of the officers and men of the different staff corps are
included.

In the circular dated Oct. 31, 1884, in which General
Terry publishes the interesting report of his inspector
of rifle practice, he takes occasion to express to the
officers and men serving under his command his high
appreciation of the zealous and energetic efforts which
they have made during the past year to increase their
skill in the use of arms, and to congratulate them upon
the results which they have attained. He also extends
to Captain S. E. Blunt, the inspector of rifle practice,
his most hearty thanks for the invaluable service which
he has rendered: service that can be justly appreciated
only by those to whom the magnitude and difficulty of
his work has been known. General Terry further ex-
presses the hope that there will be no relaxation of
effort to excel in rifle practice, and that the present
target year will witness a further advance as great as
that which is recorded in the report.

Captain Blunt in his report says:

In last year's return only the best two scores of each man
at each range were considered, the additional score increas-
ing by 50 per cent. the number of shots required for qualifi-
cation would, if only the same proficiency were manifest
this year as last, result in apparently lower records in this
report; in spite of this fact, however, the great advance
made by the soldier in the knowledge of the capabilities of
his arm, and of the best method of attaining the highest
results in its employment have given in each regiment, at
each range, higher average qualifying scores than were
attained last year.

A detailed examination shows that for the infantry reg-
iments at the short ranges (200 and 300 yards) the 3d and
11th have the best record, and the 15th and 17th the poor-
est. At the mid ranges (500 and 600 yards) the same com-

parative excellence exists. Of the cavalry regiments the 7th is at all ranges superior to the 1st. The 1st is at all ranges inferior to all the infantry regiments in the department, the 7th surpasses the 15th and 17th Infantry regiments at the short ranges, and the 15th, 17th and 25th Infantry regiments at the mid ranges. To some extent these relative positions can be ascribed to the more nearly exclusive use of the carbine in the 1st than in the 7th Cavalry, and to the exclusive employment of the rifle by the infantry. Among the infantry companies the highest average of the qualifying scores is shown at short ranges in "B," 11th Infantry; "D," 3d Infantry; Band, 11th Infantry; "E," 25th Infantry; "E," 11th Infantry; "K," 25th Infantry, and "K," 11th Infantry. At the mid ranges the best companies are "D," 3d Infantry; "I," 17th Infantry; "B," 11th Infantry; "E," 11th Infantry, and Band, 11th Infantry. Among the cavalry troops the best record at the short ranges is shown by "A," 7th Cavalry, and "B," 1st Cavalry. At the mid ranges the best by "B," 1st Cavalry, "A," 7th Cavalry, and "C," 7th Cavalry.

A comparison of this return with the one for last year, shows that the 7th Cavalry has made, during the year, greater improvement, and the 15th and 17th less improvement than the other regiments in the department.

The Figure of Merit for 1884 is 78.13, an increase of 56 per cent. as compared with 1883.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE DOLPHIN.

THE members of the Advisory Board have returned to Washington, and while waiting for that unfortunate main shaft of the *Dolphin* to be replaced are busily engaged getting papers and plans ready for the eyes of Congressmen in connection, with proposed new steel vessels. While, of course, not pleased with the accident to the *Dolphin*, they are not as much chagrined over it as one would suppose they would be after reading some of the daily papers. This is shown by their report of the trial of the new vessel which follows:

NAVY ADVISORY BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1884.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The Board would respectfully report that it was notified by the contractor, Mr. John Bosch, that the *Dolphin* would be ready on the 20th inst., for the preliminary trial to test the machinery, engines, boilers and appurtenances as required by the 9th clause of the contract. This trial was to be made as recommended by the board in its letter to the Department of September 11, on Long Island Sound, and the data to be recorded as required by the U. S. Steam Log and as approved by the Department in a letter to the board of Oct. 25.

The contract conditions were as follows:

That the collective indicated horse power developed by said engines under the prescribed conditions shall be 2300, and maintained successfully for six consecutive hours; provided that in case of the failure of the development of this power, the vessel shall be accepted if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Naval Advisory Board and the Secretary of the Navy that this failure was due neither to defective workmanship nor materials.

The board assembled on the *Dolphin* at 8 A. M., on the 20th inst., at the dock in East River, at foot of 8th st. The ship left the dock at 9.15 A. M. She passed Execution Rock Light at full speed; the agreement being to run as nearly as possible a straight course at full speed to the Middle Ground Light, 30 3/4 miles distant and as far beyond as necessary to occupy a time of three hours, in order that six hours might expire on the return to Execution Rock.

At 12 hrs. 40 m. 10 sec. the engines slowed down for 20 minutes to examine a bearing; with this exception, the engines worked continuously. The boilers furnished ample steam; the fire-room blowers furnishing excellent draught until 2.30 P. M., when, the vessel having fallen off four points while turning at full speed to return, the thrust length of the main shaft broke just at the neck of the coupling shaft abut the main bearing. No damage further than a slight injury to the bearings of the broken length of the shaft was done to the machinery and the vessel. Then came to anchor, lying four miles southeast of Falkner's Island Light, and assistance was sent for.

The Board is justified to state that, except for this accident, the vessel would have been recommended for acceptance, as the average collective indicated horse-power of the engines was 1,954, and the maximum 2,141; the average speed over the ground for the whole distance of 55.7 nautical miles run was approximately 15.3 knots per hour. The Board estimates that the speed through the water for one hour, for which more accurate observations was obtained, was at the rate of 16 to 16 1/2 knots.

The trial was sufficient to convince the Board that the vessel will fully meet the estimates of her design when a continuous trial is obtained after the shaft is replaced.

After further investigation the Board will inform the Department in regard to the probable cause of the failure of the shaft, which, under the terms of the contract is to be made good by contractor.

Very respectfully,

E. SIMPSON, R. A., U. S. N.

President of the Board.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In the JOURNAL of November 8, 1884, p. 282, we noticed the recent speech of General Sherman before Frank Blair Post, G. A. R., at St. Louis, in which he referred to the late war as a conspiracy, not a secession or rebellion, and to his statement in connection therewith as given in the *St. Louis Republican*. In reply, Mr. Davis has written the letter which follows:

BRANTON, MISS., Nov. 6, 1884.

Editor *St. Louis Republican*:

DEAR SIR: I have to-night received the enclosed published account of remarks made by General W. T. Sherman, and ask the use of your columns to notice only so much as particularly refers to myself and which is to be found in the following extracts. The following is taken from the *St. Louis Republican*:

Frank P. Blair Post, G. A. R., opened their new hall, corner of Seventeenth and Olive streets, last evening. General Sherman said the people of the North would have all been slaves.

The following is from the *Globe-Democrat's* report:

Referring to the late war, he said it was not, as was generally understood, a war of secession from the United States, but a conspiracy. "I have been behind the curtain," said he, "and I have seen letters that few others have seen, and have heard con-

versations that cannot be repeated, and I tell you that Jeff Davis never was a secessionist. He was a conspirator. He did not care for division from the United States. His object was to get a fulcrum from which to operate against the Northern States, and if he had succeeded he would to-day be the master-spirit of the continent, and you would be his slaves. I have seen a letter from Jeff Davis to a man whose name I cannot mention because he is a United States Senator. I know Davis' writing and saw his signature, and in that letter he said he would turn Lee's army against any State that might attempt to secede from the Southern Confederacy."

This public assault under the covert plea that it is based upon information which regard for a United States Senator does not permit him (General Sherman) to present will, to honorable minds, suggest the idea of irreparable slanders. It is thus devolved upon me to say that the allegation that my ever having written such a letter as is described is unqualifiedly false, and the assertion that I had any purpose or wish to destroy the liberty and equal rights of any State, either North or South, is a reckless and shameless falsehood, especially because it was generally known that for many years before, as well as during the war between the States, I was an earnest advocate of the strict construction State rights theory of Mr. Jefferson.

What motive other than personal malignity can be conceived for so gross a libel? If General Sherman had access to any letters purporting to have been written by me which will sustain his accusation let him produce them or wear the brand of a base slanderer.

General Sherman, on the publication of Mr. Davis' letter, was promptly interviewed, but declined to make any other statement, saying: "This is an affair between two gentlemen. I will take my time about it and write to Mr. Davis myself. We will settle the matter between us."

NAVY officers generally will heartily approve of the recommendation of the Paymaster General of the Navy for the establishment of Naval Commissary depots at various Navy-yards and stations where naval officers and their families will have the privilege of purchasing, at contract price, with small percentage added to cover waste, etc., such articles as are now furnished officers of the Army and their families by the Commissary Department of the Army. This change has been frequently agitated, but this is the first time it has been officially recommended by the head of a bureau. It is not the intention to detail officers specially for such duty, but it is thought that officers of the corps can attend to the distribution of supplies to officers in connection with their other duties as the Army commissaries now do. As there will be no expense to the Government there seems to be no good reason why Congress will not sanction the plan recommended by Paymaster-General Smith.

WHILE forced to admit the justice of the criticisms upon the vessels of the British navy, our contemporary, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, takes heart of grace from the reflection that "although the controversy has ranged over almost every conceivable topic allied to the matter, no one has yet ventured to find fault with the personnel of the Naval service; it seems to be taken as a matter of fact that this is in all respects as it should be, and it is a truth in which the public may find consolation, that at no previous time in our history has it been of a higher standard. Some small signs of insubordination, no doubt, appear frequently among the men, and discontent is not altogether vanished from the quarter-deck, but such are mostly attributable to local or ephemeral causes; and when the time comes, officers and blue-jackets will, if allowed, show the same spirit as their predecessors did in Nelson's day."

THE Joint Congressional Committee on Ordnance and Shipping visited Pittsburg early in the week. In an interview before leaving Philadelphia Senator Hawley of the Committee said: "I am convinced that the United States can build and equip a navy as well as provide proper coast defence, without sending abroad for a single piece of material. There are plenty of material and skilled labor here. All that is necessary is to give sufficiently large and remunerative contracts to make it worth while for shipbuilders and manufacturers to go to the expense of doing the work. I feel sure that within the next two years Congress will order the reconstruction of the Navy to be begun."

THE authorities in Washington have given a good deal of attention this week to the matter of retirements for disability. The retired list was seven below the maximum of 400, two vacancies having occurred since our last issue by the deaths of Majors C. C. Gray and Valentine C. Hanna. It was the intention to fill these seven vacancies from among those whose retirement will open up promotion in the branches where advancement has been the slowest. A list of the incapacitated officers was furnished the Secretary of War on Tuesday, and on Wednesday six of the places were filled by the retirement of Captains Lee, McArthur, Monahan, Morse, Gunther, and Nixon. The result is the promotion of the following officers: 1st Lieut. Chas. A. P. Hatfield and John W. Martin, 4th Cavalry; Jas. F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry; Chas. H. Noble, 16th Inf.; Thos. Sharp, 17th Inf., and

Henry F. Leggett, 24th Inf.; 3d Lieutenants George H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; Geo. H. G. Gale, and Guy E. Huse, 4th Cav.; Richard R. Steedman, 16th Inf.; Edw. Chynoweth, 17th Inf. and Henry L. Ripley 24th Infantry.

It is only a question of a short time in our judgment when the number of officers becoming eligible for retirement under the present law will be less than the number of deaths on the retired list, that is, assuming that the present exemption from war and the hardships of Indian service continue.

A CORRESPONDENT asks our opinion on a question, to which, as it is one affecting the Service in general, we give more prominence than customary. He refers to the practice at some, perhaps all posts, of soldiers, while on their tours of guard duty, being permitted to go to their mess rooms for meals, and sometimes to their quarters to change their clothes, etc., and asks if that practice is a good one. We do not think it is, custom to the contrary notwithstanding, as in our opinion guard duty cannot be too strictly performed, and nothing should be left undone to impress the young soldier with its importance, and the necessity for a rigid compliance with the orders governing the guard as a whole and the sentinels individually. The old practice of sending a soldier's meals to him on guard is, we think, the better one, and if to save his good clothes he wishes to wear an old suit at night, that could easily be sent to him from the barrack room; but under no ordinary circumstances should he be allowed to quit the guard house during his twenty-four hours.

We know of cases, and not a few either, where soldiers have been allowed to go to their quarters on the plea of wishing to obtain something, or have gone to their dinners, and returned in a condition which necessitated their immediate confinement and subsequent punishment. Therefore, we say, that a soldier should not quit his guard during his tour, but provision should be made in every garrison to subside him while upon this special class of duty.

THE President on Monday designated Andrew W. Brewster, son of Attorney-General Brewster, and William Mason Wright, of Newark, N. J., a relative of the Secretary of State, to appear for examination for appointment to Second Lieutenants in the Army. There was but one vacancy in the line of the Army left after the last appointments of civilians, and officers at the War Department were a little at a loss to understand how the President could appoint two more civilians. The vacancies that have occurred since the 30th of June, according to a long prevailing custom, should be kept open for next year's graduates. It is understood that the President preferred to let the vacancy in the Engineer Corps remain open for one of the graduates of next year. The friends of Sergeant Brainard are a good deal disappointed that he did not get one of the appointments. They claim to have had assurances from a reliable source that he would receive an appointment this year. General Hazen made strenuous efforts to secure him the vacancy. The *New York Herald* reports that the Academic Board will file a protest against the appointment of Mr. Wright, who was a member of the class of '86 and resigned upon being found deficient at the semi annual examination in January, 1883.

THE Chief of the Signal Service is the object this week of a combined land and naval attack, for the particulars of which we refer to the conclusion of the report of the Secretary of War and the letter of Commander Wildes, of the Navy, which are to be found in this issue of the JOURNAL. Lieutenant Garlington is still to be heard from, and the probabilities are that another investigation by Congress is in prospect, Secretary Lincoln's comments upon General Hazen being transmitted to that body with the message of the President.

WE publish this week the proceedings of the Court-martial at Fort Leavenworth in the case of Lieutenant Burnett, to which we have before alluded. In this case was raised the question as to the power to enforce the requirements of instruction at the School of Application, and we add to our report the argument of Lieut. Burnett's counsel, Lieutenant Baldwin, in support of the plea in bar. It is interesting, though, to judge from the ruling of the Court, not convincing.

THE official return of the vote of the State of New York shows a plurality for Cleveland of 1,047 in a total vote of 1,167,003, which does not include the scattering and defective vote. The highest and lowest votes for each electoral ticket were as follows: Republican—highest, 563,005; lowest, 561,971. Democratic—highest, 563,154; lowest, 563,048. Butler—highest, 17,004; lowest, 16,761. Prohibition—highest, 25,000;

lowest, 24,048. The admirable election laws of New York have proved their value this year to the entire country, and it would be well if they could be copied in every State.

Tuesday of this week was "Evacuation Day," and was chiefly celebrated in New York by a display of flags from public and private buildings. Thursday was Thanksgiving Day, and received more consideration. The Services, as customary, were provided with liberal cheer, and all duty, except that absolutely necessary, at the various posts and stations, was generally suspended.

Work on the annual Army and Navy Registers is now in full progress under the efficient management of Mr. Brown and Dr. McNairy respectively. They will make their appearance on or about the 1st of January.

Mr. J. F. Edwards, the British Consul at New York, has issued a circular stating that an International Inventions Exhibition, under the patronage of Queen Victoria and the presidency of the Prince of Wales, will be opened in London in May, 1885, and will continue open for a period of about six months. Division I. (Inventions) will be devoted to Apparatus, Appliances, Processes and Products, invented or brought into use since 1862, and illustrations thereof. Division II. (Musical Instruments) will consist of examples of Musical Instruments of a date not earlier than the commencement of the present century; and of Historic Collections of Musical Instruments and Appliances, and Paintings, Engravings and Drawings representing Musical subjects, without any restriction as to date. Medals in gold, silver and bronze, and diplomas of honor will be awarded on the recommendation of juries. No charge will be made for space. It is expected that American inventions will take a prominent place in the exhibition (Universal Exhibition), and for the convenience of our contributors, the latest date for the reception of applications for space has been extended from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, 1884. All necessary information and printed forms of application will be supplied on applying (marked "I. E.") to Mr. Edwards at New York.

We find, in referring to the list of the present members of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution, that the following should be added to the names we gave last week: Colonels John Hamilton, G. L. Gillespie, J. H. Janeway, M. D., G. W. Wallace and A. A. Woodhall; Majors A. B. Gardiner and Thos. Ward; Capt. H. F. Brewster; Gen. Alex. S. Webb. Gen. Getty, Brevet and Crittenden are no longer members of the Council.

RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR CHARLES CARROLL GRAY, U. S. Army, retired, died at Geneva, N. Y., November 22, in his forty-sixth year. He was a native of New York State, was educated at Hobart College, and was graduated from it in 1858, and from the Medical School attached to it in 1861. On the 28th of May, 1861, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, promoted Captain May 23, 1866, and the same day, Surgeon, with the rank of Major in the Army. During the first battle of Bull Run he was taken prisoner and was confined successively in the prisons at Richmond, Salisbury, and Charleston, from which he was exchanged in 1862. After his release he, for some months, was on duty in the hospitals at Washington, Wilmington, and Chester, Penn., and was finally sent to the Department of Tennessee. After the war he was over served in the Departments of Dakota, the East, Missouri and Texas, and his last assignment was at Fort Riley, Kansas. He received the brevets of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for faithful and meritorious service during the war. On the 10th of January, 1879, he was retired from active service. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

The funeral services of Ringgold W. Lardner, son of the late Rear Admiral Lardner, U. S. N., took place from 121 B. 22d street, Philadelphia, on Monday of this week. The deceased gentleman was a prominent member of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, and at the celebration of the 110th anniversary of its organization, which occurred during his illness, the troop paid a beautiful tribute to his worth and popularity by parading without trumpets and disbanding with music at the barquet. Mr. Lardner was also a member of the celebrated Rose Tree hunt.

Mr. John Hall Key, who died recently at Hamburg, Md., was the great grandson of Philip Key, who was Lord High Sheriff of the Colonies, the first of the historic Key family that came to America. Mr. Key was the great nephew of Bishop White, the most illustrious of all the American Bishops of the Episcopal Church. He was also a great-nephew of Robert Morris, Governor of Pennsylvania, the financier of the American Revolution, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was second cousin to Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner." He was buried at Christ Church, Choptank, in the ancestral vault that was built by his great-grandfather, Lord Philip Key, the benefactor of that church.

ADMIRAL MARTIN FOURIEUX, of the French Navy, died at Paris Nov. 24. He played an important part in the

Franco-Prussian War, and was afterwards Minister of Marine under the Government of National Defence. Despite his seventy-five years of age, Admiral Fourieux remained on the active list of the navy until his death for the reason that he had held a chief command before the enemy.

Mrs. SHARP, wife of Lieut. Thomas Sharp, 17th U. S. Infantry, died at Mackinac Island, Mich., Nov. 12, after some months' illness. Her husband was present with her when she died. The deceased lady was an adopted daughter of James C. Rice, Esq., an esteemed citizen of Mackinac.

E. M. POLLOCK, Esq., father of Captain Edwin Pollock, 9th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Carlton, wife of Colonel C. H. Carlton, U. S. A., died at Harrisburg, Pa., November 14. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed for his many virtues.

THE FOURTH AUDITOR'S OPINION.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, Charles Boardley, commences his annual report with this statement:

A growing evil in the expenditure of money by the Navy Department has been the increasing disregard by one of the bureaus of the law requiring advertising and contract for purchases made. The recently discovered fraudulent practices in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery were greatly facilitated by the persistent determination of the late Surgeon-General to nominally make all purchases himself, while it was practically impossible for him to personally supervise transactions taking place scores or hundreds of miles from the seat of Government. This was in direct contravention of the spirit of the law and in open violation of the regulations of the Department. I have caused a careful examination to be made of the amounts expended for supplies by the different bureaus during the fiscal year 1883. The following table contains a summary of the result of that examination:

Payments made at Navy Pay Offices in United States for the several bureaus during fiscal year 1883 for purchases.	Contracts.	Open purchase.	Exempt by law from contract or advertisement.
Bureau of Navigation.....	\$49,635 11	\$4,040 70
Bureau of Ordnance.....	19,050 50	34,965 31
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.....	192,308 45	182,076 15
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	161,518 64	18,774 10
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	45,609 18	49,922 26
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.....	237,922 92	130,220 52
Bureau of Construction and Repair.....	217,573 07	139,655 19
Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	6,000 00	388,991 60
Total.....	\$685,352 09	\$1,056,835 36
Aggregate.....	\$2,293,857 87.	

It is thus made apparent that three of the bureaus wholly neglected the law requiring advertising, and that another, the one making the largest purchases of all, only advertised and contracted for one per cent. of goods and materials bought! About \$1,000,000 of the open and exempt purchases were made of six individuals or firms, one dealer getting over \$300,000. Open purchases, or purchases without advertising or contract, are permitted by law when the public exigencies require the immediate delivery of articles. Special laws have been passed from time to time exempting certain articles from the law requiring advertising. See sections, Revised Statutes, 3721, 3726-29 inclusive, and also act of June 14, 1878, Statutes at Large, volume 20, page 253. Under this latter act, affecting materials for boilers, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth have been bought, practically with no competition at all. These various acts need careful revision at the hands of Congress, and some of them unquestionably, for the good of the service, ought to be repealed.

Mr. Boardley says Bills of Exchange were sold by the pay officers of the Navy during the year to the amount of \$1,953,789 23. Of this sum \$1,676,597 20 were drawn on Messrs. Seligman Bros., of London, and \$277,191 83 on the Secretary of the Navy.

A commission of 1 per cent. is paid to Seligman Brothers, London, for disbursements made by them. Their commissions for the year amounted to \$19,064 11. They pay 4 per cent. interest on daily balances remaining on deposit with them, and receive 5 per cent. interest on advances they make. The interest paid by them during the year was \$1,784 65, and that received \$6,691 84, making a net loss to the Department of \$4,907 19. Money is transferred to London from New York by means of sixty-day bills. Exchange was favorable during the greater part of the year, and the net gain from this source was \$4,096 74. The commission paid to Messrs. Seligman Brothers is, as has been several times pointed out in my reports, at least twice as much as it should be, while the interest given them during the year was wholly unnecessary, as the appropriations were ample and the money was lying idle in the United States Treasury.

The recently discovered frauds in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery are now undergoing investigation in a court of justice, and I forbear making any remarks on the subject further than to call attention to the fact that a large balance in the continuous hospital fund, shown in this report to be nearly \$100,000, has furnished a temptation not existing in the case of annual appropriations made by Congress. This fund arises from the twenty cents a month deducted from the pay of each officer, seaman, and marine, and from fines imposed on them for any cause. The aggregate sum is variable, and is generally larger than is needed for any legitimate purpose. The correct method would be to cover these assessments and fines into the Treasury, and let the naval hospitals be sustained wholly by direct appropriations, as other parts of the service are. It is a question for Congress.

I again urge the propriety of some action by Congress tending to prevent the entertainment or opening of claims arising under ancient statutes that have received recent new constructions by the courts. Claims are now being received, under the decision in the Graham case, that arise in travel performed forty years ago, and a considerable force of the clerks of this office has been employed for the past fiscal year in endeavoring to settle such cases. The lines of communication of a period long past have to be studied, and distances estimated as the "shortest routes" of 1840 to 1860 are not now easily determined. The desirability of some statute giving repose to settlements cannot be doubted when it is considered that no lapse of time on acquiescence by the claimant is any bar to the adjustment of accounts. A claim founded upon an old statute may be sued upon in the Court of Claims if not commenced within six years from the date of the cause of action, and if the decision is against

the United States, the accounting officers are flooded with claims too old to be themselves sued upon, but which the Auditor must entertain for want of some statute of limitation upon his action. I respectfully recommend that some limit be fixed by law beyond which the accounting officers shall not recognize such claims.

A reporter asked Secretary Chandler if he intended making any reply to the criticisms of the Fourth Auditor. The Secretary did not reply directly, but said in substance that judging from the published extracts from the Fourth Auditor's report, that officer had gone beyond the sphere of his duty in criticizing affairs of the Navy Department. The statements of fact were in themselves not objectionable, however, but there was neither necessity nor right in making it appear that there was anything which the Navy Department wished to cover up. Recourse was too often had, the Secretary said, to the exigency clause, and it was a matter to which he had been giving attention all along. The following letter was written nearly a year ago on the subject:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1883.
Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson, United States Navy, Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Sir: Your attention is called to Sections 3, 760, 3,718 and 3,722, Revised Statutes, which require all purchases by contract for supplies and services to be made by advertising, except when a public emergency exists; prescribe the mode of advertising for supplies and contracts, and direct that no person shall be received as a contractor "who is not a manufacturer or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply." A person to be a regular dealer within the meaning of the law must be regularly engaged in the business of buying the articles and selling the same to the general public, and not merely engaged in the business of selling such articles to the Navy Department. You will please conform strictly to the provisions of the above statutes, and require conformity thereto from all persons acting under your command or direction.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.
Secretary Chandler said that the Fourth Auditor's opinions about Dr. Wales were identical with those he (the Secretary) entertained.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BOAT RACE ON THE PACIFIC STATION.

CALLAO, PERU, Nov. 3, 1884.

A boat race was pulled yesterday between the Hartford's barge *Undine* and a boat belonging to the Chilean squadron, and said to be the "champion" of the Chilean Navy. The arrangements for the match were in the hands of Lieut. Edward F. Quailtrough, U. S. N.

A fine start was made at exactly 12 o'clock, the Chilean crew getting the water first and sending their boat ahead half a length. At the end of the first hundred yards, however, the *Undine* began to gain, and soon had a lead of clear water, which lead was steadily increased until at the stake-boat, 2½ miles out to seaward, the gap was fully 50 yards. The race was five miles, with one turn, and before the turn was made the Hartford's crew put up a handsome blue silk flag, which she carried to the finish, 100 yards ahead of the Chilean boat.

Lieut. Quailtrough and a Chilean officer followed the crews over the course in Admiral Uphur's steam barge. The following order was issued by Admiral Uphur:

CIRCULAR ORDER, NO. 5.

PACIFIC STATION, U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
CALLAO, PERU, Oct. 30, 1884.

Commanding officers will be pleased to send all available boats, excepting launches and dinghies, belonging to the vessels under their command, to assemble on the port beam of the flagship at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The boats will be prepared in all respects for a competitive sailing match, which will take place over a triangular course about four and one-half miles in length, provided the weather and other circumstances shall be favorable.

There will be an officer in each boat who will be held responsible that his sails are, at all times, properly set. The boats will carry their full crews, and no iron or sand ballast will be permitted. Water ballast may be carried, and trimmed, but not started, during the match. No oars will be used. Service rigs will be adhered to. The signals must be neatly stitched to the mastsails.

All boats will carry at foretopmast head, distinguishing flags of white sheeting or bunting, 15 by 14 inches, marked with the number of the boat. The boats of each ship will be numbered consecutively.

The Rules of the Road with regard to meeting, passing, or giving way to one another are to be strictly adhered to. Should any boat capsize, all boats in the vicinity will render prompt assistance, and such boats shall have the option of sailing the two winning boats.

The start will be "flying start." The boats will be assembled in a cluster with sails brailed up, or lowered, on the port beam of the *Hartford*. At three minutes before the start, the despatch flag will be run up to the mast-topmast yardarm. A musket will be fired as a signal to start, when sail may be made. Ten minutes later a second gun will be fired, and the despatch flag will be hoisted down.

All boats must cross the starting line in the interval between the two guns, and their times will be noted, the times being again taken as they pass the finishing line which will be the same as the starting line.

Jas. H. URBAN,
Rear Admiral Comdg. U. S. Naval Force on Pacific Station.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 20.

General and Mrs. Palmer returned to Washington on Wednesday, October 19. Also Lieut. James A. Buchanan, 14th Infantry, on sick leave.

Lieut. Lemly, U. S. N., is on Court-martial duty at Norfolk Navy Yard.

Members of class at Artillery School returned from reconnaissance last week, and are engaged upon their maps. Lieutenant Millar, 3d Artillery, will compile a general map from the individual ones.

Colonel and Mrs. Blunt (Infantry) left Fort Monroe on Tuesday, November 18. They were visiting their son, Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Artillery.

Miss Levering is visiting Miss Loder at Fort Monroe, and Miss Sanger, Captain Campbell's family.

Captain Campbell has been absent on 7 days' leave.

Private Alston, Battery G, 1st Artillery, is being tried for stealing Division medal of Sergeant Daly, same battery.

Mr. W. J. Moberly has brought suit for \$10,000 damages, for libel, against Captain Charles Morton, U. S. A., because of a card published by Captain Morton charging delay from improper causes in his conduct of his suit. Mr. Moberly writes, denying that Mr. St.cker has a brief in the Emory case, and complaining that he has not given him (Mr. M.) proper credit for his conduct of the Morton case.

THE NAVY PAY CORPS.

PAYMASTER General Joseph A. Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Provision and Clothing in his annual report presents statistics showing the total amount of money received and disbursed and unexpended in the hands of the Pay Corps for which paymasters were responsible to have been \$17,225,488.70, and the responsibility of pay officers for the provisions, clothing and other stores handled by them amount to \$3,820,274.30, making their total pecuniary responsibility amount to \$21,045,763, all of which has been accounted for without any loss whatever to the Government.

On the subject of clothing he says: The system established in 1879 for the manufacture of uniform clothing at the New York Navy Yard has been much improved during the past year, under the immediate supervision of Paymaster G. H. Read, U. S. Navy, resulting in the production of better fitting, and more perfectly made garments; in the reduction of the cost of uniforms for officers and enlisted men and economy in Government expenditures.

As there is no compulsion to purchases from the Government, the inducement to draw clothing from the Government must be found in the convenient method of supply, in the superior quality of each article furnished, and its moderate cost. Otherwise, if the articles are not of superior quality, and the other inducements do not exist, the clothing will, to a great extent, be rejected, deteriorate from age, and finally be condemned and sold as unfit for issue at great loss. Such was the experience of the Department under the former system of letting out the work of manufacturing uniforms to jobbers. The saving to the Government and the advantage to the service, resulting from the present system of manufacture warrant the Department in perfecting and extending it.

Under the head of provisions he says: A new ration table has been prepared, embracing a number of articles of food, admissible under the law, in addition to those at present in use, and which adds materially to the variety of the Navy ration. Most of these additional articles are such as are produced in this country, and packed for preservation in a peculiar manner. The importance of supplying these articles for sea use, perfectly sound, and of good quality cannot be overestimated, for upon them largely depends the health and comfort of the enlisted men in the Navy. To maintain such a ration as is now provided, such articles as butter, brawn, canned roast beef, mutton, ham, bacon, canned vegetables and salt fish, should be packed in the United States especially for naval use and supplied to our foreign squadrons at regular intervals of three or four months; and not be procured abroad, as provisions are procured in bulk, except in case of necessity and always for immediate consumption. The deterioration and condemnation of provisions on board ships results, largely, from the purchase of inferior articles abroad, and the system created by law, of purchasing yearly supplies under contract. The system is wasteful, inconvenient and expensive, and under it the Government seldom procures these supplies direct from the packers. The advantage of procuring supplies direct from the original dealers, or their agents, is demonstrated by the favorable experience of the British Navy. In that service the Director of Naval Supplies procures, at his discretion, under his responsibility to the British Admiralty, every article procurable under the appropriation for supplies, which amounts to \$5,000,000 annually.

The law requiring the purchase of provisions from the lowest bidder after advertisement, is not well adapted to the procurement of canned provisions. Being hermetically sealed, each package cannot be inspected. The honesty and responsibility of the packer is, therefore, the best guarantee against the delivery of inferior products. All provisions should be purchased, not price-bid, but as the demands of the service require. There can be no reasonable doubt that in greater latitude in the methods of procuring provisions for our Navy should be conceded to the Navy Department, under the most rigid guards against frauds which Congress can impose, a great saving to the Government would result and better and fresher food be provided for the enlisted men at that service. These remarks apply with equal force to the purchase of beans, peas, bacon, ham, fish, mackerels, and all similar articles of food.

That provisions may be furnished in proper quantities and proportions for our squadrons abroad, capable and experienced pay officers should be detailed at the most accessible ports, to draw from the United States in advance such stores as may be needed, for the squadrons on the several stations for the period of three months, and to receive and distribute them. By means of the direct and rapid mode of communicating with distant ports in different parts of the world, now available, supplies could be furnished with certainty and regularly from this country and large sums, now expended abroad, would be distributed among our own merchants.

The means of preparing and cooking food on board our vessels of war have heretofore been inadequate. The method of cooking has been limited almost entirely to boiling. The cooks have been unskilled. The intervals of serving meals have been too short. While dinner has been served at 12 o'clock noon, breakfast has been served at 8 o'clock A. M., and supper at 4 o'clock P. M., leaving an interval of fifteen hours during which enlisted men are not provided with a meal, although the food supply is sufficient. On every large ship of war an experienced baker should be employed, and means should be provided for baking breads and meats. The custom of commencing a ration for the mess cooks or caterers, for their individual benefit, is not only unjust to the rest of the mess but is not warranted by law. The ration regulations just issued are intended to change some of these practices.

In conclusion, the following reference is made to the personnel of the corps:

The number of pay officers on the active list is 120, distributed as follows: On sea duty, 39; on shore duty, 50; settling accounts, waiting orders, or on leave, 29, and under suspension, 2. There have been altogether during the year 60 different officers on sea duty and 63 on shore duty at home and abroad, thus showing the number of changes of stations to have been 124, and illustrating the fact that the number of officers necessary in the corps to make these changes is considerably in excess of the number permanently required on duty, and also in excess of the ultimate limit of the corps to 96 officers, fixed by the act of Aug. 5, 1882.

In the Pay Corps during the year there have been two deaths, two retirements, one resignation; causing six promotions for the grades and reducing the corps by five members, thus leaving the total of 120 pay officers, as above. This is in excess of 24 officers over the number of 96, to which the corps is ultimately to be reduced under the operation of the law allowing only one promotion to every two vacancies in the three lower grades, and prohibiting new opportunities until the above limit is reached. The retirements by age are the only casualties which can be known and counted on, and by these fifteen years more will expire before the corps can be reduced to the limit fixed by law, which will be reached in June, 1899, and of these twenty-four retirements eighteen, or three-fourths, occur in the last three years. Meantime, promotion in the lower grades is almost at a stand still, but two such promotions having occurred during the year, and justice would seem to require the passage of a law providing for an increase of pay in the grades of Passed Assistant and Assistant Paymaster for the periods of the third and fourth five years' service therein, and, therefore, recommend the passage of such a law.

THE OVERCOAT CAPE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The recent change of overcoat by amending A. R. 2705, does away with the cape. I hardly think this was intentional, as it is the most useful article we have for attending roll calls and going short distances on chilly days, etc., etc.

I hope the Quartermaster General will consider this matter, and have the present cape (with a velvet collar) prescribed by regulations; permitting it to be used when the overcoat is not required for uniformity.

Such a regulation would be of great service to all of us now having capes, while those hereafter entering would only be required to provide themselves with the coat; they would, however, soon purchase a cape, as I have before said, it is the most useful thing we have.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, to which we alluded last week, is a little out of tune now, being, dated at West Point June 17th, 1884. The Board says:

It is hardly necessary to say that the Board has found the general condition of the Academy and its belongings highly satisfactory, if not beyond criticism. The Government has been generous in its provisions, and the administration, now as in the past, is all that could be desired. The United States may well be proud of its Military Academy, whether from the point of view of those who are interested chiefly in general and technical education, or in that of those who appreciate an intelligent and a thorough administration of a great public establishment. It is believed that a fuller knowledge of the character and achievements of the Military Academy among the people at large would insure the removal of any prejudice against it that may now exist, and create a general disposition to maintain it in the best manner. To this end it is hoped that this report may receive a wider distribution than has been given to the reports of previous boards. Probably no one having in mind the importance of preparing for war in time of peace questions the policy of maintaining the Academy in full efficiency. Doubts concerning its value, as a part of the military establishment, if entertained in any quarter, can be based only on the idea that our strength and our remote position among the nations of the world make it unlikely that we shall again have occasion to raise a large army. Without discussing the soundness or unsoundness of this idea, those who entertain it might with advantage study the character of the Academy from other points of view than that of mere military training of officers. As a school, it is the nucleus for a completeness of training and development of character and for an encouragement of a delicate sense of honor and of fidelity to trusts of which the moral influence on the community at large must be out of all proportion to the cost and care of its maintenance.

In no single respect have the members of the present Board of Visitors been more impressed than by the relation to their work held by the officers and instructors in charge of the Academy.

The opinion that the performance of the duties of a public office, of whatever character, has for its chief incentive the drawing of public pay—an opinion unfounded, as we believe, throughout the public service generally—is especially controverted here. The zeal with which officers and instructors devote themselves to the performance of their duties, the personal interest they evidently feel in their tasks, and their solicitude for the success of the institution with which they are only temporarily connected has been most interesting to see. It would hardly be too much to say that the spirit inculcated and developed here, among the large number of officers of the Army detailed for duty each four years, must exert a highly beneficial influence throughout the service.

The examination is perfectly fair and impartial, and the issue is not influenced by favoritism, friendship, or personal sympathy, while as rigid as it can be made in view of the fact that tests must not be applied which cannot be satisfied by the usual educational facilities of any Congressional district in the country, and as broad as the very limited range of subjects will allow, the law prescribing preparation only in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, American history, and English grammar. That the examinations are not too severe is evidenced by the fact that fully 55 per cent. of those who enter fail to keep up with their classes. They drop out of the way either because they are too heavily handicapped by insufficient preparation, or because they lack the natural persistency and industry necessary to the mastering of the very exacting course of study.

We have carefully watched the various examinations and exhibitions, and, not speaking of the members of the class in higher standing, but considering only those of average grade, we have seen young men who four years ago came here from country schools and from rural occupations, educated barely well enough to be admitted, far from erect in their bearing, often slouchy and delicate in physique, and incapable of enduring fatigue or of continued physical activity—we have seen these young men, erect, bright, clean-cut, and intelligent, standing square upon both feet for ten or fifteen minutes while giving an intelligent demonstration of abstruse scientific problems or passing examinations in other branches most creditably; going through the evolutions of dress parade as well as soldiers who have no other duty and no other training; handling a light battery in active drill evidently without fatigue and without hesitation; performing equally well in cavalry drill, at target practice with siege guns and sea-coast guns and mortars, at ponton and spar-bridge building, and in every branch of the duty of a soldier acquitting themselves with the skill of veterans and with the intelligence of educated men. Their exercises in the gymnasium and fencing school were excellent. In the riding school the exhibition was an astonishment to all who saw it for the first time. A near approach to perfection in such horsemanship as is indispensable to a well-trained cavalry soldier was to be expected, but the bareback riding, mounting with one hand, vaulting into the saddle and over the horse, mounting and dismounting at a gallop, taking the belt with the sabre and revolver from the ground when in motion, performed by the whole class present—these and other exercises, when considered in connection with all else that a cadet must learn to do with his head and with his body, were more than remarkable.

It may by some be questioned whether or not it is necessary, in order that a young man may become a good officer, that he should know as much or be able to do as much as he is made to do and is taught at West Point; but that it is, for other reasons, a great thing for the country at its own expense to maintain one young man from each Congressional district throughout the

land subject to such complete training and development, no one can question. Were the graduates of the Academy to make no other return to the country than to go back among their own people as an example of what may be done by proper intellectual and physical education, the maintenance of the West Point Academy would still be justified.

The Board considers the subject of a change in the present method of examination for admission, but are not able to recommend any improvement. They recommend more attention to Spanish, without designating the study from which the extra time should be taken. They are lost in admiration of the admirable manner in which Captain Wm. F. Spurgin, the Treasurer, Q. M. and Commissary, provides for the cadets, and recommend his detail for a further term of four years. They believe that much of the good condition of the corps as we saw it was due to the excellent character of everything pertaining to its mess and general system of supply. A great improvement in the amount and quality of food, character of preparation and service has been secured without an increase of cost. To this improvement is also ascribed the great reduction of truancy under the present management. It is to the craving stomachs of ill-fed cadets of the olden times that Benny Haver, no doubt, owes much of his traditional reputation. The Board says further: "The peculiar qualifications of Captain Spurgin for the duties he is now performing are of a sort very difficult to secure, and it would, in our judgment, be a great misfortune to deprive the cadets of their continued exercises. The Board concurs fully in the recommendations, especially with reference to the sanitary improvements proposed, placing first in importance the renewal of the sink at the cadets' barracks, and next the establishment of proper facilities for the public at suitable points in the grounds."

From 1837 to 1884 were graduated 2,167 cadets, at an average cost of \$3,823.23. This estimate is hardly a fair one, however, as considerably more than one-half of those who have entered the Academy have failed to complete the course, and those who have so failed have generally derived much benefit from their instruction. They are fitted to become and often do become excellent officers for local military organizations and engineers or instructors.

RECEPTION TO THE ARCTIC SURVIVORS.

Lieutenant Greely and the survivors of the Arctic expedition were tendered a reception by the New York Geographical Society, at Chickering Hall, on Friday evening of last week. Two of Major Greely's men were present.

The Signal Corps was represented by General Hazen and the Arctic relief vessels, by Lieutenants Emory and Upshur. Chief Engineers Melville and Lowe, Drs. Green, Nash and Ames. Chief Justice Daly presided, and remarks were made by him on behalf of the society and by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Judge Dwight and Gen. Viele.

Several large maps of the Arctic regions adorned the stage. With the aid of these Mr. Eliot F. Hall gave a very concise and interesting account of what had been done in Arctic exploration down to the time of Greely. Lieutenant Greely then took up the narrative and briefly described the explorations and some of the adventures of his party. His voice was clear and strong and could evidently be heard by all of the large audience who filled the hall to its utmost limit. Every sound was listened to with eager interest, and applause interrupted the speaker as he dwelt upon the exploits and heroism of his associates, his own share in the enterprise being passed over with brief allusion. His speech, which was extemporaneous, was a model of clear statement and good taste; as commendable for what was left unsaid as for what was so fittingly said. Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, in a few stirring remarks, dwelt in a way which would have warmed the heart of every soldier and sailor, as it evidently did warm the heart of his audience—upon the inestimable value to the country of our little Army and Navy for the example they set of an obedience to law and right which is faithful even unto death. Such an example is especially needed in this country. Are such expeditions as this of Greely worth what they cost? asked the reverend gentleman at the outset: "Yes," he answered with emphasis, "tenfold as much as they cost."

From Chickering Hall some of the Arctic party, with a few friends, adjourned to the Hotel Brunswick, where the hours, until near midnight, were pleasantly occupied in an interchange of greetings. On Saturday evening a dinner was given to Lieutenant Greely by some of his old friends at Delmonico's. Among the guests were General Charles P. Stone, Capt. J. W. Wilson, of the Kane Arctic expedition; Capt. D. L. Braine, U. S. N.; Bruce Price, L. H. Rogers, E. F. Choate, Major Charles Appby, Colonel Locke W. Winchester, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Col. J. H. Kemp, David H. King, Jr., A. Butler Duncan, Major A. Copp, R. W. Smith, and Charles W. Clinton.

After the coffee, and when the cigars had been lighted, Lieut. Greely gave a brief but thrilling account of the scenes met with during his long struggles in the Arctic seas. There were no set toasts, but the guests in turn were called upon to respond to toasts recalling the exploits of the Lieutenant and his party. Mrs. Greely's health was proposed, and nearly every one of the gentlemen present said a few words expressive of their appreciation of her devotion and her untiring efforts to push forward the expedition for the relief of her husband and his command. Old Army days were recalled by the military men present, and Capt. Braine in a short colloquial address in response to the toast of the "Navy" gave a happy description of the skill and energy of Commander Schley and his capacity for overcoming the difficulties experienced in the search for the missing party.

General Stone gave some interesting reminiscences

of General Scott, and at a late hour the guest and company dispersed.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy is as follows:

Sir: I have the honor to report that during the past year the prescribed course of instruction has been carried out; that 46 cadets completed the four years course in June last, five "with distinction" and twenty-five "with credit," and were detached from the Academy to perform two years service afloat. Twenty-five of this class entered as Cadet Midshipmen and twenty-one as Cadet Engineers. The usual summer practice cruise was made by the cadets of the first, third and fourth classes in the sailing ships *Constitution* and *Dale*. Copies of the reports of the commanding officers of these vessels are forwarded herewith. The cadets of the second class were retained at the Academy during the summer and daily instructed in mechanical work in the shops of the department of steam engineering; they were also instructed in running and managing steam launches, managing boats under oars and under sails, steam-fleet tactics, howitzers afloat, target practice with mortars, machine guns, rifled howitzers and great guns.

Necessary repairs and improvements have been made to the public buildings and grounds, as far as practicable during the year.

83 candidates for admission presented themselves in May and June last, and 81 in September. Of this number one was over age, one withdrew, one was refused examination, 53 failed to pass the required mental examination and 35 were rejected for physical defects. The physical defects of nine were waived by the department. 93 were admitted and appointed naval cadets. Experience has shown that cadets who enter the Academy in May gain a great advantage over those who enter in September, and, I, therefore, respectfully recommend that hereafter all nominations of candidates shall be made by the 4th day of March, and that all candidates for admission shall be required to present themselves for examination between the 15th day of May and the 1st day of June. This would necessitate a modification of section 1514, Revised Statutes.

I also respectfully renew the recommendation made in my last report, that it would be beneficial to the Navy and to the cadets, and a saving of expense to the Government to so modify the Act of August 5, 1882, that the selection of cadets who are to fill vacancies in the lower grades of the line and engineer corps of the Navy and of the Marine corps shall be made upon the completion of the four years course, instead of upon the completion of the six years course.

I am, Sir, etc., F. M. RAMSAY,
Captain, U.S.N., Superintendent.

THE SWAIM COURT-MARTIAL.

The demurrer of General Swaim to the specification to the second charge against him was over-ruled by the Court on Friday after argument by counsel. General Swaim's counsel—General Grosvenor—attacked the specification on the ground that it alleges no facts that constituted a duty on the part of General Swaim to make a report upon the knowledge said to be in his possession of the duplication of Colonel Morrow's pay accounts. It was, he said, a matter of interest to the Army whether an officer of the Army whenever he has reason to suppose that a brother officer is offending against any law, civil or military, is or is not obliged to go at once to the War Department and report his information.

Nothing could be more derogatory to the character of a judge than that he should be mixed up in the character of informer in a case which is to be tried before him. Yet, as Judge Advocate General of the Army, General Swaim would ultimately have been called upon to pass upon or direct somebody on his staff to pass upon the record of the case of Colonel Morrow if upon his information charges had been laid against the latter. Such a proceeding would at once strip the Bureau of Military Justice of its highest quality—that of impartiality. He said that this was a case in which General Swaim ought to have avoided making a report. If such an accusation had been made by him against a brother officer and had afterward been proven untrue it would have been libellous and a slander. He contended that the prosecution could not undertake to prove in this court that Colonel Morrow had fraudulently duplicated his pay accounts, because Colonel Morrow had not been arraigned on such a charge, and the proving of such a circumstance would be putting upon the record a substantial conviction of an officer of a crime with which he has not been charged.

Mr. Chandler controverted these several positions. There is, he said, a Secretary of War at the head of the Army, and the Judge Advocate General is his law adviser. The latter is an official channel of communication with the Secretary of War, and as such, distinguished from private channels. Should not information relating to Army discipline received by the Judge Advocate General be made known to the Secretary of War? The argument of the defence was, he said, that it would have been dishonorable for General Swaim to have reported his knowledge of the duplication of Morrow's pay accounts to the Secretary of War, and that consequently it was honorable in him to suppress that information. Coming to the point made by the defence, that the prosecution could not in this case attempt to prove that Colonel Morrow had duplicated his pay accounts in order to show that there had been a duplication of which General Swaim had knowledge, he said that such evidence was competent in this case, and that the proof of such duplication by Morrow if made in this case would have no value as evidence in Morrow's trial.

Judge Advocate Gardiner followed Mr. Chandler in

the same line of argument. He defined the duties of the Judge Advocate General of the Army as compatible with his giving, and in fact requiring him to give, such information to the Secretary of War as he was charged with having failed to give in this case. The transaction, which it was charged gave General Swaim the information he failed to report, arose, he said, in consequence of his (Swaim's) having sent Colonel Morrow to Bateman and Co. with a note of introduction, and having, by his personal representations, induced Bateman and Co. to purchase Morrow's pay accounts. This takes the matter out of the ordinary case of an officer hearing anything against a brother officer and failing to report it. It is charged here, he said, that Swaim is the original agent in the action by which Bateman and Co. advanced money on the pay accounts of Colonel Morrow, which were afterward discovered to be fraudulent. He added that it would not be necessary for the prosecution to show that Colonel Morrow had issued fraudulent pay vouchers. All that they needed to do is to show that Bateman, the banker who cashed these vouchers, had notified Swaim that they were fraudulent, and Swaim failed to report that to the Secretary of War.

Judge Shellabarger closed the argument in support of the demurrer. He contended that there is no law or regulation which imposes upon the Judge Advocate General the duty of making such a report as Swaim is charged with failing to make. The prosecution had, he said, by failing to set out in the specification that at the time Swaim neglected to report his alleged knowledge of the duplication of Morrow's pay accounts the Secretary of War was not in possession of that knowledge, virtually acknowledged that he was in possession of it, and the Court could not, in his (counsel's) judgment, hold that Swaim was guilty of neglect of duty in failing to convey to the Secretary of War information which he (the Secretary) had, and which Swaim knew he had. He said that it would be utterly destructive of the order, discipline and decency of the Army to hold that one officer coming into possession of information of wrong doing on the part of a brother officer should rush off with it to the Secretary of War.

The Judge Advocate, the demurrer being overruled, then asked leave before proceeding with the arraignment of General Swaim on the second charge to file an amendment to the second specification to the first charge, a demurrer to which had been sustained by the court. Leave having been granted, he read the specification as amended. In this shape it charges that after Bateman had made accusations against Swaim to the Secretary of War, and after Swaim had learned that these accusations had been made, he (Swaim) sought and procured an interview with Bateman, and improperly and wrongfully tried to prevent any investigation into the accusations by procuring from Bateman a second letter to the Secretary of War, which letter, it alleges, was prepared at the request of General Swaim upon false statements made by Swaim to Bateman.

Gen. Grosvenor, after consultation with his associates, said that this was in the nature of a new charge and inadmissible. The court would not put an officer on trial thus on a new charge. If it were admitted, it would be necessary to request that the charges be referred back to the Secretary of War, with a request that they be not tried before this court at this time. Continuing, he said that the 84th Article of War provides that the members of a court must be sworn to try and determine matters before them at the time of the administration of the oath. Consequently, this being a new charge, the court could not try it without being organized and sworn to try it, and this opened the way to possible challenges of the array of the court, and to numerous other delays. He added that he was authorized by the leading counsel in the case to say that if this amendment be allowed the defence will at once apply for a continuance of the case to such time in the future as will enable them to prepare a defence to this new charge.

The Judge Advocate contended that it was undoubtedly the right of a judge advocate in a military court before the conclusion of the arraignment to submit an additional charge, if the facts he has discovered warrant such action. This being his right, he argued that it could not be denied that he has the right before the conclusion of the arraignment to amend a specification to a charge. He said that the allegations contained in this amended specification were the allegations of the first specification, with additional averments to show how Swaim improperly sought to influence Bateman. He said that this being the case, if the court allowed this amendment and the defence asked for a continuance, he would ask the court that only the briefest possible continuance be allowed.

Judge Shellabarger, on behalf of the defence, argued that the proposed amendment was a new charge, and that if it were not excluded the prosecution would have to be started de novo.

Following this argument the court room was cleared pending the consideration of the question by the court. When the court room was reopened the Judge Advocate announced that the motion to amend had been overruled.

On Saturday Judge Advocate Gardiner submitted the additional charge, and then called upon Gen. Swaim to plead to the specification to the second charge, the demurrer to which had been overruled.

Counsel for Gen. Swaim said he had already pleaded to this specification and charge. Major Gardiner denied that Gen. Swaim had pleaded, reminding the court that he had withheld the arraignment upon this specification until he could present the additional charge which he had offered this morning. Gen. Swaim (his counsel still objecting) pleaded "not guilty" to the specification to the second charge, and "not guilty" to the second charge. He was then called upon to plead to the additional charge. He did not plead, his counsel interposing an objection that they were not called upon to plead to something that had not come from any authority calling this court. The Judge Advocate re-

plied that the additional charge had been referred to this court by the authority that referred the original charges to the court, and presented to the court an indorsement on the charge, signed by the Secretary of War, stating that "by direction of the President" this additional charge is referred for trial to this general court-martial.

Gen. Grosvenor protested against the court entertaining the proposed additional charge and specifications, on the ground that they were unlawful and incompetent, and that it was beyond the power and jurisdiction of the court to receive and take action on them. He claimed that it would be very unjust for this court to decide that a man may be placed on trial with a proper limit of preparation, and then be forced to answer to new charges without preparation. Mr. Chandler claimed that there was no foundation for the apprehension that there was injustice contemplated toward the accused. He contended that this step was, under the law and practice of the War Department and of military courts, perfectly proper before the conclusion of the arraignment of the accused. The Judge Advocate followed in support of the new charge, and Judge Shellabarger closed the argument for the defence. The court then went into secret session to consider the questions raised by the motion, and, after a long consultation, the Judge Advocate announced the decision of the court to be that the additional charge and specification, having been referred to it by the proper authority, the court directs that they may be filed for future action of the court. An adjournment was then taken until Monday morning.

On Monday the court, at the request of General Grosvenor, adjourned for one week, that is, until Monday next, Gen. Grosvenor, having important professional engagements in Ohio. The counsel for the defence also asked that the court would allow Gen. Swaim to go to New York on important business connected with the case, the order of arrest confining him to the District of Columbia. The request was referred to the Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

GENERAL AUGUR, commanding the Department of the Missouri, in his report gives a full account of the doings of Payne and his followers in the Oklahoma district, and the steps taken for their removal (fully reported heretofore in the JOURNAL).

On the subject of target practice he says: There seems to be need of a revision of methods for conducting the skirmish competitions. War department orders confine the number of shots to twenty; in the Army competition shots were limited to thirty-eight, while in the division contest (said to have been approved by the lieutenant general last year) the number of cartridges were unlimited, each contestant firing all he wished in the time allotted at each prescribed halt. The latter would appear the better method, being simpler, with fewer complications regarding penalties, and exhibiting accuracy combined with rapidity of fire. Allotment should be made each year for keeping the Army range in suitable repair. There appears to be need of some modification or revision concerning the calculation of "figure of merit." The simplest and best method apparently of comparison would be to have the figure of merit computed from the exact status of the company as to marksmen, etc., on Sept. 30, the last day of the target year, ignoring those who have been discharged, deserted, etc., during the target year, and perhaps also recruits who have joined since July 1.

He commends the project to establish a school of rifle practice at Fort Leavenworth to careful consideration.

Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, says: "One of the regiments in my command, the 5th Infantry, is composed of colored troops, and the medical statistics show that the ratio of men taken sick to the mean strength of the garrisons is very much less among the colored troops than among the white troops, thus putting to rest the question whether the blacks are adapted to service in the colder parts of the country. A considerable improvement is reported in the drill and instruction of the troops, and a great advance has been made in rifle practice."

Col. Hughes, inspector general on Gen. Terry's staff, suggests that the bayonet, many different patterns of which are now in use, be discarded altogether, and the knife, which will both dig and cut, be employed in its stead. He recommends that every man be required to fire a portion of the time, at least, with his head toward the target, since good marksmanship is almost impossible if, encumbered with his knapsack and blanket, the soldier assumes a position upon his side or back. The present law regulating the sale of fuel to officers is shown to work positive hardship in many instances, and such change is recommended as will render it more just and equitable. The issue of fresh beef and bacon, instead of salt pork as part of the soldier's ration, is strongly urged on dietetic and economic grounds, and it is argued that the improvement in the diet effected by this means would result in adding to the comfort of the men. In view of the scarcity of game, a judicious increase in the quantity and variety of the food supply is recommended, in the belief that the number of desertions from companies stationed on the frontier would be greatly reduced.

A NOTEWORTHY COINCIDENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It occurs to the writer that it is a noteworthy, if not a rather remarkable "coincidence" that of the five Colonels of artillery, four are graduates of the Academy of 1847, and all cadets at the same time; four of them were, likewise, subalterns of the 3d Art., all of them served in 1847-48 in Mexico; and three of them were *compagnons de voyage* to California in 1848-49, and four of them served at the same time in the Land of Gold.

ARTILLERY.

THE FORCES AT BULL RUN.

To settle the question as to the forces engaged at the first great battle of the Civil War, Bull Run, the editor of the *Century* addressed letters of inquiry to Generals Fry and Jordan, who were Adjutants-General of the Union and Confederate armies respectively. General Fry says:

In his report of the battle (p. 224, vol. II., "Official Records of the Rebellion") General McDowell says he crossed Bull Run "with about eighteen thousand men." I collected information to that effect for him at the time. His statement was substantially correct. The following is an exhibit in detail:

Commands.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
General staff.....	29	5,068
First Division, two brigades only.....	284	5,717
Second Division, two brigades.....	282	5,921
Third Division, three brigades.....	341	
Total—seven brigades.....	896	17,676

The artillerymen who crossed Bull Run are embraced in the figures of the foregoing table. The guns were as follows:

Rickett's Battery.....	4 ten-pounder rifle guns.
Griffin's Battery.....	4 ten-pounder " "
Arnold's Battery.....	2 twelve-pounder howitzers.
	2 thirteen-pounder rifle guns.
Rhode Island Battery.....	2 six-pounder smooth-bore guns.
Seventy-first New York Regiment's Battery.....	6 thirteen-pounder rifle guns.
Total pieces.....	24

That is to say General McDowell crossed Bull Run with 896 officers, 17,676 rank and file, and 24 pieces of artillery.

The artillery, in addition to that which crossed Bull Run, was as follows:

Hunt's Battery.....	4 twelve-pounder rifle guns.
Carlisle's ".....	2 thirteen-pounder " "
	2 six-pounder smooth-bore guns.
Tidball's ".....	2 six-pounder " "
Greene's ".....	2 twelve-pounder howitzers.
	4 ten-pounder rifle guns.
Ayres's ".....	2 ten-pounder rifle guns.
	2 six-pounder smooth-bore guns.
	2 twelve-pounder howitzers.
Edwards's ".....	2 twenty-pounder rifle guns.
	1 thirty-pounder rifle gun.

General Jordan says:

So far as the troops of Beauregard's Immediate Army of the Potomac are concerned, his statement is condensed from two that I prepared with the sub returns of all the commands before me as the Adjutant General of that army, September 25, 1861. In respect to the Army of the Shenandoah (Johnston's), I have been obliged to present an estimate, my authority for which is a statement written by me in the official report of the battle, and based, as I distinctly recollect, upon official documents and returns in my hands at the time, of the accuracy of which I was and am satisfied.

The condensed statement is as follows:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Aggregates Available on the Field.

Generals and Staff.....	27
Infantry, Rank and File.....	19,669
Cavalry, ".....	1,468
Artillery, ".....	826
Field Guns.....	21,900
Field Guns.....	27

Forces Actively Engaged.

Infantry, Rank and File.....	8,415
Cavalry, ".....	1,000
Artillery, ".....	288
Generals and Staff.....	10
Field Guns.....	9,713
Field Guns.....	17

RECAPITULATION.

	Inf.	Cav.	Art.	Staff.	Total.
Army of the Potomac—Rank and File Engaged.....	8,415	1,000	288	10	9,713
Army of the Shenandoah—Rank and File Engaged (estimated).....	7,664	300	350	6	8,340
Total Rank and File, both Confederate armies engaged.....	16,099	1,300	638	16	18,053

THOMAS JORDAN,

Formerly Adjt.-General Confederate Army of the Potomac.

New York, October 4, 1884.

This number of the *Century* also contains the first of its series of battle descriptions, that of Fort Donelson by General Lew Wallace, who is just returning to his post as Minister to Turkey after a brief visit to this country. Warren Lee Goss also gives us the second part of his recollections of a private. Both of these articles are very fully illustrated in the style which has given the *Century* a chief place among illustrated periodicals.

CLOTHING AND DESCRIPTIVE BOOKS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., Nov. 18, 1884.

SIR: Now that the reports of the different staff departments have been given to the public in the columns of your valuable journal, the enlisted men of the Army are highly pleased, not only with the changes already made in its administration, but also with those contemplated. But, as a suggestion from a Company clerk, it is respectfully represented, that the new books provided by the Quartermaster's Department for its benefit lack a qualification essential to all works of reference, i.e., an idea.

This refers specially to the new Clothing and Descriptive books. Hoping that the publication of these remarks may bring this matter to the attention of the Powers that be, I am, X. Y. Z.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

The *Official Gazette* of Nicaragua publishes an article in reference to the Nicaraguan Canal and the Government decree abolishing what has been known as the "Menocal contract." The company not having performed its contract the concession for the interoceanic canal granted to the provisional New York company has become null and void, and the republic has reacquired the right to enter into negotiations upon the subject with other companies. This the Government has already officially declared. "The question now," says the *Official Gazette*, "arises, Shall we abandon the idea of seeing the two oceans united by a channel through our territory? We must wait to see the result of Count de Lesseps's work at Panama. The commerce of the world urgently demands that a canal should be constructed through one or the other of the two necks. If it is not realized there, then it should be built here."

THE STATE TROOPS.

COMPANY DRILLS.

The regiments composing the National Guard of the First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., have all been in camp and, with a few exceptions, acquitted themselves with credit and earned favorable comment from the Press and from their superiors, as well as from that portion of the public capable of forming a judgment in the matter. This fact is well established, and so is the story of the cow which was in the habit of yielding a splendid bucketful of milk and then kicking it over before the owner could take it away and utilize it. At the first glance it may seem difficult to see what the malevolent action of an obstinate bovine has to do with a division of State soldiers, but one who has the opportunity to observe what is going on (or rather what is not going on) just at the present time in the armories of New York City will readily see the analogy between the two cases. The lessons taught and learned at Peekskill during three successful seasons, at considerable expense to the State and trouble to those who interested themselves in the affair and worked for its success, were important, and where the experience gained is properly utilized, the ultimate result will, doubtless, amply repay expense and trouble. But the lessons learned, to become of value, must be developed intelligently and diligently, otherwise the entire foundation for improvement and reform of the Guard laid at the camp will crumble and decay. This will be the inevitable result if the present inactivity and apathy in the matter of military instruction is allowed to continue, because there is no such thing as a standstill in any branch pertaining to the art of war. As soon as progress ceases the whole machinery at once makes a retrograde movement. The nucleus of military success under our system is the detailed practical and theoretical instruction imparted to the rank and file in the company drill ground, or in the company quarters, and the company commander is the party responsible for the development of a proper system for the instruction of those under his charge. On his energy and tact in enforcing the rules governing instruction and discipline a healthy regular attendance and hearty support on the part of the enlisted men solely depends. What was learned in a week's duty at the camp can only be of use if the rudiments acquired are developed during the winter drill of the companies in the armories. All these facts seem to be peremptorily ignored, company drills exist only in name, enthusiasm has disappeared, and the experience of three successful summers seems to be going rapidly to the "demnition bow wows." That this statement is not overdrawn can easily be demonstrated by a visit to the different armories. With the honorable exception of the 7th Regiment, and an exceptional company here and there in some other regiment, the lack of attendance at company drills is at once disgraceful and deplorable, and in contemplating this state of affairs the consideration of what is to become of the Guard is a serious matter. Organizations which have first class reputations produce company drills with 6 or 8 files, and this has been the rule since the beginning of the season. All sorts of excuses have been advanced—the excitement which preceded the Presidential election being one of the most frequent ones. For this we have made due allowances, but that matter has been settled now, yet there is no improvement, and this proves that the excuses made are not the true ones. The real causes for this general lack of interest lies elsewhere, and one of the principal ones is want of capacity on the part of so many company commanders and their inability to hold men together by convincing them of their superiority in military matters, and making the instruction interesting. The matter is serious enough to be officially looked into—in fact its remedy is the most vital question now before the Guard. A large number of officers begin well, but they lack proper energy and stamina to last sufficiently long to be of use; they are too prone to do things halfway, and thus naturally make failures, like the general who knows how to win a battle, but not how to utilize the victory. Prompt action is imperative.

CAVALRY TROOP FOR NEW YORK CITY.

The maintenance of a large body of cavalry as a component of the military State forces is impracticable, and the abolishment of cavalry in New York a few days ago was a timely and wise measure. Yet there are circumstances under which a well-mounted, well-instructed, and handsomely uniformed troop of cavalry would prove an acquisition to the command to which it were attached. Such seems at present the case with the 1st New York Division, which is entirely located in New York City, and therefore required to do the honors of the State at parades on official domestic occasions, as well as before foreign dignitaries. The division is the largest command in the State, and the fact that on such occasions it can neither furnish a proper mounted escort nor mounted orderlies is not creditable. The subject of raising a troop of cavalry for New York City has been brought up spasmodically during a number of years, but up to a recent date the matter never resulted in anything beyond talk. When, in connection with the proposed new armories, the subject again appeared, and it was intimated that probably quarters for a body of cavalrymen would be required, the project was again ventilated, and, as a general thing, received with favor. The subject has doubtless become a popular one, and, considering everything, we do not see any addition of a troop would not be a gain to Of course, in advocating the measure we

desire to be understood that the members composing it are to be gentlemen who know how to ride and furnish their own horses. With hired horses and untrained riders the thing would prove a failure. Under these circumstances it gives us pleasure to state the matter has at last been taken up in earnest in the right quarter, that a sufficient number of gentlemen to give the thing a fair start have been found willing to engage in the enterprise, and, as it now stands, the enrollment of a troop as a portion of the State forces will be an accomplished fact in a short time. Mr. A. D. Blocker, a well-known horseman doing business in the Mills Building, is at the head of the affair, and it is intended to incorporate the whole as the First City Troop. That the troop intends to undertake the affair on practical military principles by beginning with the State uniform as a temporary affair, and afterwards to equip itself in a dress similar to that of the U. S. Cavalry uniform, will doubtless prove a matter of disappointment to the gentlemen who advocate a gaudy dress as the most attractive feature of the National Guard; but to those who take the proper view of the matter, this will be a guarantee that the troop means business and intends to do its work well. We wish the enterprise all the success to which it is entitled.

THE STATE STAFF.

Although there is much conjecture and speculation as to the probable changes to be made in the staff at State Headquarters of the New York National Guard when Lieutenant-Governor Hill becomes Governor, there is in reality no probability of change. In the first place there is much misapprehension as to the law regulating the matter, it being understood by many that the term of service of the staff expires when the Governor who appointed them vacates the office, but a reference to Section 25 of the Military Code shows that "the chiefs of the staff departments, together with the aides-de-camp and Military Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief (except the Chief of Ordnance) shall be appointed by the Governor, and their commission shall expire with the term for which the Governor appointing them shall have been elected." It may be that some of the gentlemen of the present staff may feel it incumbent on them to tender their resignations, and in this case, of course, it cannot be foretold what Governor Hill may do, but indications at this time are that the present Guard staff at Albany will retain their position until the term for which Grover Cleveland was elected as Governor expires. To leave matters as they stand will be a wise course on the part of Governor Hill, and one beneficial to the troops.

THE STAFF OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

The staff of Major-Gen. Molineux will be composed of the following gentlemen, subject, of course, to their ability to pass the formidable ordeal of the Examining Board, of which there is, however, no doubt, as nearly all of them have military experience, and a number of them have stood the test of actual warfare:

Assistant Adjutant General—William J. Denlow; new on the staff of the 3d Brigade; a well known soldier of conceded capacity; formerly colonel 91st Volunteers and assistant adjutant general of the State.
Engineer—J. Y. Culyer; reappointed from 2d Division staff; served during the rebellion in the volunteers, and at present Commissioner of Parks in Brooklyn.
Judge Advocate—A. C. Lamb; reappointed from present 2d Division staff; counsellor to Commissioners of Police and Excise, Brooklyn.
Surgeon—Professor Alex. J. C. Skene; an eminent physician and medical essayist; has volunteer service experience.
Ordnance Officer—John F. Cowan; a supernumerary officer, formerly captain 71st New York; journalist, N. Y. Herald.
Quartermaster—H. Arthur; formerly of the 2d Division staff.
Commissary of Subsistence—John Foord, editor Brooklyn Union.
Inspector of Rifle Practice—G. A. Boullier; promoted from 4th Brigade staff.
Senior Aide—R. Herbert; reappointed from 2d Division.
Aides—H. W. B. Howard, formerly Co. A, 23d Regiment, journalist; Henry S. Kingsley.
It is also intended to organize a Signal and Telegraph Corps, if the Commander-in-Chief consents, of which there is no doubt.

Lieutenant David R. Doty, 22d Regiment, writes us as follows: "Observing your article in the JOURNAL of the 15th inst., relative to my appeal from the decision of the presiding officer at an election for Captain in my company, I beg to say that you seem to have been greatly misinformed in the matter, as the facts do not bear out your statements, which seem to have been made with 'undue precipitation.' Without entering into the merits of the appeal, I will state that I did not forward the papers direct to Brigade Headquarters, as stated, but did forward the original appeal with copies of affidavits attached, through Regimental Headquarters to the brigade commandant, whom I think is the proper channel. The copies of appeal were served upon the presiding officer of the election and the person declared elected, the authority for which, you will find in General Regulations, article 31, section 624. As an act of justice you will please give this communication the same prominence in your paper as the article referred to.

[The above explains itself, and we only add that we printed the paragraph referred to on information from a reliable source.]

SEVENTH REGIMENT ATHLETIC GAMES.

The armory of the 7th Regiment was well filled with spectators on Saturday evening, Nov. 22, 1884, the attraction being an athletic entertainment, open only to members of their own regiment (with the exception of a tug of war). The meeting was for a so called "championship," but this we consider a misnomer. To claim a championship in a competition in which there were only one or two contestants, and they all members of their own regiment, no outsiders being allowed to compete, is rather an empty honor. The timekeepers were not up to their business, and had to have

their mistakes rectified by outsiders—in the bicycle race they only dropped a matter of sixty seconds from the correct time. At this rate champions will be numerous. The management of the games was perfect.

The following were the winners of each event:

35 yard run, J. H. Clark; one mile roller skating race, S. G. Fontaine; half mile walk, F. A. Ware; bicycle race, one mile, A. B. Rice; quarter-mile run, S. A. Richard; 75 yard run, J. G. Smith; sack race, G. H. Clark; one mile walk, A. B. Rice; 220 yard run, F. Worth; potato race, G. Colyer; 1,000-yd run, G. A. Richard; 8 mile bicycle race, A. B. Rice; running high jump, G. W. Durand; half-mile run, F. O'Brien; hurdle race, 220 yards, J. J. Smith; putting 16-lb. shot, E. Dullister; 3-legged race, G. D. Cook; one mile run, H. S. Mark; obstacle race, O. F. Muller. Tow of war, first pull claimed by 19th Regiment team by one inch; a second trial was had, in which the team from the 7th Regiment won by three inches.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

If a substitute were asked for the traditional figure of St. Nicholas, by a general concurrence of juvenile sentiment, Mrs. Mary Maple Dodge would be elevated to the place of patron saint of the juveniles as the editor of the most popular of magazines for young people. The shouts of delight with which the monthly numbers of "St. Nicholas" are received in the families where it enters would, if commingled into one, exceed in volume the mighty uproar which shook the kingdom of the Gourmands when the magnificent cake, "larger than the dome of the Invalides," rose in sight of the youthful subjects of that kingdom. The two beautiful crimson and gold volumes into which the monthly number of "St. Nicholas" for 1884 are bound, show what a wealth of delight can be bestowed upon a household by the expenditure of three dollars for an annual subscription to "St. Nicholas," and are, as here bound together, one of the most acceptable of gifts for the Christmas season. Uniform in size with them is a handsome velvet and gold volume called "The Baby World," published by the publishers of "St. Nicholas," the Century Publishing Company.

This last like "Baby Days," which was published some years ago, contains selections from "St. Nicholas" for the younger inhabitants of the child world. The ancients from seven years old and upward will find entertainment in the first two, while "The Baby World" will delight the tiniest one who loves to see pictures and hear rhymes. Prettier Christmas gifts than these will hardly be found in the book line.

Another contribution to the children's pleasure comes from Miss Mary L. Booth, the editor of "Harper's Bazar" and the sister of one of our Army officers. It is an authorized translation of "Lost Fairy Tales," by Edmond Laboulaye, author of "Fairy Book," "Parisian America," "Prince Canine," "History of the United States," etc., etc. (New York, Harper and Brothers.) Laboulaye is best known in this country as the eminent French statesman and publicist who won our special regard by the interest he showed in the cause of our national unity, to which he lent the encouragement of his eloquent speech and his vigorous writing. As a soldier from the strain of more serious studies, Laboulaye was accustomed to the composition of these charming stories, which are so witty and original that they will be read by the older members of the family with pleasure as well as by the children who are fortunate enough to possess the volume in which they appear. It is profusely illustrated and is translated by Miss Booth with such graceful ease that it reads as if originally written in English. Wholesome in tone, and readable as well as amusing, no one need fear to give Laboulaye's "Fairy Tales" to son or daughter.

A handy little volume on the duties of guards and sentries has been compiled and arranged by Lieut. W. V. Kennon, 6th U. S. Infantry. It is intended to furnish a manual of reference containing the forms and rules affecting guard duty, prescribed by the highest authorities, and evidently answers the purpose well. The rules prescribed are based upon the Army regulations of 1881, orders and circulars from the headquarters of the Army, the U. S. Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery tactics, customs and forms in use at West Point, decisions from the U. S. Cavalry and Infantry school, and customs of service. The author begins with the roster, gives separate statements as to how to conduct the guard, mounting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, lays down the duties of all connected with the guard, gives general and special orders for sentries, the duties of sentries on the color line, patrols, countersigns, etc., how to fire the reveille, and retreat guns. He considers fully the subject of prisons, the accountability for articles in charge of the guard, etc., etc., and covers the ground well. His work will prove a handy little volume for regulars as well as State soldiers. It is published by Tribune Publishing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, and sent by mail on receipt of price, \$1. Special rates for clubs of five and over.

The United Service Magazine is to be published after this year by Mr. T. H. S. Hamersley, to whom it has been sold by L. E. Hamersley and Co., the senior member of which firm is the brother of the new proprietor.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Magionis.—Fort Hays, Kansas.

R. L. asks: If a soldier deserts and enlists in the Texas Rangers can he be taken from the latter by the U. S. Government and tried for desertion? Ans.—Yes.

Rep. asks: Is there any particular form to be observed by a Commissary Sergeant when he desires to re-enlist? Can he walk right over and be sworn in like an ordinary individual or must he inform the Commissary General of Subsistence that he wants to take on again? Ans.—Par. 264, Army Regulations, 1881, is sufficiently explicit on this head. When your time is out apply to the commanding officer of the post (we are fully aware of the status the post holds at present) for re-enlistment. Doubtless he will do so at once, but if he does not so decide, par. 268 tells him what to do in that case.

Enlisted asks: G. O. 24, H. Q. A., 1884, authorizes the Q. M. Dept. to furnish to each enlisted man who may be required to work on extra, daily or fatigue duty, one canvas suit each year, as part of his equipment. If not enough of these suits are provided, even for each extra and daily duty man, other duty men on fatigue doing equally hard, and sometimes dirtier work, must go without "this working dress" and spoil their "regular uniform." Does the order in question, give a suit to each enlisted man of a company, or, in the proportion, of say half a dozen suits for each company? Ans.—You evidently refer to G. O. 35, of 1884. It is the evident intention to give every man at a company a suit for each man's turn at extra, daily or fatigue duty, which is, under ordinary circumstances, almost sure to come. But, under present conditions it is understood to be only practicable to issue enough suits for current duty use at posts, to be used in turn by the men as the duty arises. This, however, does not alter the evident intention of the order.

Berkely takes issue with us on an answer in JOURNAL of Nov. 8, in regard to the command rise after firing, repeating and says: "If we are to be governed by Union's Tactics I hold

it is wrong for the command cease firing to precede the command squad rise for the single fusils. It stands up to resume the carry while at the position of kneeling (Par. 106). Taking Par. 110, to rise the command is squad 2 rise, no more or less now I claim the piece being loaded at full cock that the men rise; to the position of ready half cock the piece resumes the carry and face to the front. Ans.—The answer referred to is a literal official decision made by the General of the Army, April 4, 1884, and the form is therefore binding, even if par. 110 of the Tactics did not prescribe "To the instructor commands, Squad, rise."

Tactics asks: Please decide the following difference of opinion in regard to the fifth section on page 151, Infantry Tactics (part of Par. 535). The battalion is in close column, and the command is given "On tenth company deploy column, four left, march!" One officer holds the rear company is put in march as the tenth company, and that after it is dressed it is brought to a support arms as the first company, while another officer holds that the designation does not change until the command "guides posts" is given, when each captain should caution his company. Ans.—The Tactics state that if "in passing from column into line the designation is changed, they (the companies) hold the column designation until line is formed, when they take the line designation." The formation of the line is not complete until the command guide posts has been given, and this is the time when the captain gives the required caution to his command.

Ignotus asks: 1. At what date does the Tyler decision commence and when does it terminate? Ans.—From July 15, 1879, to June 30, 1883, inclusive. See answer to Subscriber in JOURNAL of Nov. 22.

2. Does or does it not affect the cadet longevity pay of the Class of 1879, and if so, between what dates? Ans.—See Circular 126, Paymaster General's Office, Nov. 12, 1884, published in JOURNAL of Nov. 22, p. 320.

Sergeant.—The President has the power to appoint civilians in some of the staff departments of the Army, also to 3d lieutenants in the line when there are vacancies after the graduates of West Point and the non-commissioned officers who have passed the required examination have been provided for. There is no examination after appointment.

C. P. K. asks: There is a controversy as to par. 54, as to whether it means a company can be commuted as follows, viz., company right about, and the company execute such an order. Please decide. Ans.—The correctness of the movement is as plain as day. Par. 54 explicitly includes the term company, and the maneuvers are generally executed in the Service.

Anxious asks: Can you inform me in what Secret Service Manual paragraphs 107 and 636, Revised Army Regulations, 1881, can be found, as well as numerous other paragraphs which are only represented by a line of asterisks? Ans.—In the edition in use at Army Headquarters, posts, etc., the Regulations are given in full, but in the abridged edition, small size, several are omitted. You evidently have an abridged edition.

M.—Your name is not borne on Ordnance Sergeant list. No. 20 is a different name altogether.

C. H. H.—You stand 31 on Ordnance Sergeant list. Cabaza.—Your name has been dropped from Ordnance Sergeant list.

Constant Reader.—You stand 25 on Ordnance Sergeant list.

W. B.—You stand 119 on Ordnance Sergeant list.

A respondent asks: "Does not your answer to 'M. H. A.' in your issue of Sept. 20, contain misconstruction of the tactics? It states it is doubtful if the tactics contemplate the following movement: The company being in column of fours at single rank distance to form in double rank on right (or left) into line at double time, par. 6, page 7, Inf. Tactics, says: 'All movements not specially excepted may be executed in double time.' Par. 252, page 103, describes the execution of the movement in question in quick time, and does not contain any 'special' exception to its execution in double time.' The answer also says: 'It executed in double time the principle governing the formation of line to the front in double time should govern, i. e., the leading four should continue in quick time.' In describing the movement from front into line from column of fours, par. 227, page 92, a modification of the application of par. 6, page 7, above referred to is specifically set forth, i. e., that the leading four march in 'quick time,' etc. But in describing the execution of on right (or left) into line from column of fours, par. 224, no such modification is set forth, and a strict construction of the tactics does not permit borrowing from par. 227, i. e., requiring the leading four to move in quick time and suppressing the prescribed commands 'Company Hail,' 'Right (or Left) Dress,' and supplying instead 'Guide Right (or Left)'. The proper execution of on right (or left) into line from column of fours in single or double, and changing from single to double rank or the reverse, requires the leading four to take the same time as the rest of the company, and the company to be halted and dressed. It would be impossible to execute it in double time if the leading four take the quick time for the leading four moving at 'quick time' would check the remainder of the company in attempting to move in double time until it, the leading four, had wheeled out of column. For the same reasons, in par. 263, page 110, and 1455, page 197, the leading subdivisions are required to 'turn' instead of to wheel out of column."

Our correspondent's points are well taken. Still, we hold to our opinion; but on account of the importance of the question and in order to have it definitely settled we have submitted it to the War Department for decision.

DECISION BY LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN.

To a question the gist of which is as follows: The battalion is in line, the command is given wings right forward fours right, followed by the command wings right front into line, which brings the colors on the right. The commander then wishes to give a general alignment. How should the battalion dress, and how should the guides in the right wing face? Some hold the dress should be towards the colors, others that the colors for the purpose of giving the alignment should be temporarily moved to a point nearer the center of the battalion—the Adjutant General of the Army gives the following answer:

"I have the honor to inform you that the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army decides that in the case stated by your correspondent it is not contemplated in the Tactics that the wings should execute right front into line so as to bring the colors on the right of the battalion, and the movement ought not to be executed. There are movements laid down in the Tactics by means of which the battalion may be placed on the line on the ground desired to be occupied with the colors in the center. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. C. DAVEN, Adjutant General."

GUARD DUTY.

The following remarks were intended to accompany the communication on the subject of guard duty which appeared on page 324 in our issue of Nov. 22:

The method of answering the challenge and advancing the two officers as stated by our correspondent is no doubt the correct one in a case of the kind, and we are obliged to him for the information. Nevertheless, we adhere to our statement that the practice of the officer of the day and officer of the guard visiting sentries in company is in the Service (if it should be resorted to) the exception and not the rule. The piece of the officer of the guard is with his guard, and when he visits his sentries he generally does so alone, independent of and unaccompanied by any one. The officer of the day likewise visits the guard and the sentries by himself, and if he wants an escort to make his rounds he takes a sergeant and two privates, as provided for in the Regulations, and not the officer of the guard. Such

is the custom of service as well as the requirement of regulations. As to the method of advancing persons approaching from opposite directions laid down by our correspondent, we never raised any issue on the contrary, it is the correct way, and as such is generally understood. Until competent authority decides otherwise, we shall not give up our stand in the matter of sentries on post, other than No. 1 receiving the countersign. The decision quoted by our correspondent refers to No. 1, and here it is quite right that the corporal, who is sent out by the commander of the guard to recognize the challenged person, should call out "The countersign is right," because the commander of the guard, and not the corporal, advances the person. With a sentry at a post not before the guard, it is different. The sentry here is to judge himself whether to pass the person or not, and for this purpose he receives the countersign, which, if right, at once determines his action. The challenged person only waits to find out whether he can pass or not. The word advance or pass is sufficient, and if he receives this it is immaterial whether the sentry informs him in addition that the countersign is right. The information, therefore, is entirely unnecessary and superfluous, a waste of words, and on the principle of military brevity as well as common sense we maintain that the phrase, "the countersign is right," should not be used in the case in point.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the District of the Columbia Commandery to be held at Washington on Wednesday evening of next week the following applicants for membership will be balloted for: Major W. B. Pratt, U. S. V.; Lieut. P. H. Ray, 8th U. S. Infantry; Major W. H. Barrett, U. S. V.; Lieut. Comdr. Thos. Nelson, U. S. N.; Lieut. John L. Hempel, U. S. V.; Surgeon F. Whitman, U. S. N.; Gen. J. Dickinson, U. S. V.; Capt. J. H. McGowan, U. S. V.; Surg. W. W. Granger, U. S. V.; and Mr. H. D. Rockwell, son of Col. A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A. Cons. Greene and Dana, U. S. A., have been transferred to this Commandery, which now has a total membership of 265. The Chancellor is Lieut. L. V. Caslare, 3d U. S. Artillery, whose address is now Fort McHenry, Md., and the address of the Recorder is 1439 New York avenue, or P. O. Box 483.

THE BATTLE OF FOO-CHOW.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF A SURVIVOR.

Mr. Woo Ki Iow, one of the Chinese students recalled home from this country, participated in the naval battle with the French at Foo-Chow, and was among the few Chinese combatants who survived that engagement. Concerning it he writes as follows for a friend in this country, under date of Shanghai, October 2:

"Doubtless you have heard that the first naval battle in China has been fought off Peking's Anchorage. The Chinese fought as bravely as any other nation could have done under similar circumstances, and our returned students fought to the last. Only Young Leing and I escaped without wounds from the Yang Woo (flagship). We plunged into the water and succeeded in reaching shore, after four magazines had exploded. The French were so cruel as to fire at the swimmer, just like kicking a fellow when he is down. That is warfare with a civilized nation. The rest of the students—Sin Yan Hook, Yang Chew Nom, Wong Kai Liang and Kong Wing Chung—were probably all killed. Sin Yan Hook was at the bow of the ship when the magazines exploded and his body was afterward found on top of Mr. Robertson's house. Wong Kai Liang was probably wounded and burnt when the ship took fire. The last seen of Yan Chew Nom he was swimming for dear life. Our dear friend Kong Wing Chung had been promoted to rank of Second Lieutenant. The Captain and First Lieutenant being killed, he succeeded to the command, and when the fore part of the gunboat was burning he stuck to his ship and kept firing with his stern guns at the Frenchmen. He made his men work to the last, and out of a crew of a hundred, eighty were killed.

I have no doubt that the newspapers gave the number of Chinese gunboats as eleven, but two were unarmed transports and one a small gunboat which only carried four five-pounders. The Yang Woo, our largest boat, had only a tonnage of 1,400 tons, while the French had nine gunboats, with tonnages of 1,300, 2,230, 3,700, 2,900 tons. So you see it was altogether a one-sided affair. Yet those gallant and chivalrous "frog-eaters" were actually afraid of us with all their superiority of arms and men.

The Frenchmen gave us no warning, took us at a disadvantage, and passed us with flags of peace flying; but the most contemptible part was their shooting the Chinese while in the water. I say I know this by personal experience. The first shot of the Yang Woo swept away the English pilot Thomas, four sailors at the helm, besides nine others, leaving Admiral Courbet standing alone on the bridge. If we had aimed our gun just a little to one side we might have blown the brains out of that Frenchman, too. The day after the engagement we walked up to the city of Foo Chow and luckily for us Admiral Davis happened to be at the United States Consulate, and sent us a kind offer to take us to Shanghai. So we sailed on the American sloop Enterprise and were treated like gentlemen, and given the best of accommodations. This is the cordial treatment we receive from the higher class of Americans. When we reached Shanghai we were heartily congratulated by our friends, and the Chinese newspapers gave the returned students great praise for their bravery.

CANADIAN BOATMEN ON THE NILE.

The importation of the "Row Brothers, Row," of the Canadian boatmen into the Nile country does not appear to be a brilliant success. The Army and Navy Gazette says:

The news from the Nile justifies the opposition which for a long time we gave to the little boats built in this country. The Canadians say that they are not strong enough, that the construction is faulty, and that the keels are quite out of place. All the testimony of the correspondents on the spot points to the correctness of the view which we maintained from the first, that native boats and native labor were best suited to enable the Expedition to move. For the small boats which have been sent out, the Canadian steersmen no doubt are admirably suited; but all the heavy work, or at least most of it, appears to be done by the natives at the rapids. "Without their aid the soldiers could never have hauled the boats up. The cargoes were taken out at the foot of the Cataract, and portaged to the upper end by Egyptian soldiers." So says the Standard. If, indeed, the work further south be like that at Semnah, it is to be feared the Expedition will make but slow progress.

Are we not making a little too much fuss over the Cataract operations; portages, etc., on the Nile, and the getting over of the steamships and boats? Long, long ago, these ignorant Egyptians, Arabs, etc., got steamers up to Khartoum, where Baker and Gordon found them; and we never heard in those days of a steamer having been lost at the Gizeh on the other day. In Mehemet Ali's time, and since, armies were marched to Khartoum, and the river was covered with boats; but the natives had no illustrated papers to depict their feats, and no special correspondents to chronicle names of Bimbashi and others.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The British Channel Squadron will return to Gibraltar from Madeira when it is stated, the *Neptune* and *Sultan* are to try the effect of their guns at extreme elevation on two batteries situated high upon the seaward face of the rock of Gibraltar. These batteries are armed with obsolete smooth-bore ordnance, but if the fire from the ships proves to be comparatively harmless, as expected, more modern guns will be provided for them. The batteries built on ledges hewn out of the solid rock, are scarcely perceptible from the sea, and it is probable that the smoke of the guns would be the only target they would afford to a hostile fleet. The object of the experiment is to decide this question, and the result will be interesting. The *Neptune*, *de Independencia*, did not do herself much credit as a seaboat in her trip to Gibraltar. Tons of water poured over her deck, and flooding no means of exit till the flying bulwarks were washed away, flooded the Captain's and officer's quarters. About a dozen men were injured through losing their foothold, two seriously. Altogether, says the *Gazette*, it was made sufficiently manifest that the *Neptune* as a cruising ironclad is a failure, although, as the *Independencia*, she may have been good enough for the Brazilians.

Capt. Renard and Krebs made a third trial of their navigable balloon at Paris Nov. 10. According to the statements of eye witnesses, the experiment was completely successful. The balloon ascended slowly from the world at Mondon, proceeded over the Mondon Railway station to a point above Billancourt, where it stopped for a minute,

and then veering round sailed with a perfect regularity of motion over the Mondon Valley back to the starting point. The voyage lasted three-quarters of an hour.

In the correspondence between the Foreign Office and France with regard to the blockade of part of Formosa, Lord Granville has, it is reported, maintained the view that a blockade enforced against the ships of neutral Powers must be regarded as a declaration of war.

Several heavy guns are being sent from Woolwich Arsenal, under orders from the War Department, to St. Simon's Bay, Cape Colony, to strengthen the fort there, which is being enlarged. Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, has asked the Home Government for instructions as to what course he shall pursue in view of the hostile attitude of the Boers.

There is much activity in Russian naval circles at present, says a recent St. Petersburg letter to the *London Times*. The keels of three large men-of-war—the nucleus of the future ironclad fleet of the Black Sea—have just been laid with great pomp and ceremony by the Grand Duke Alexis at Sebastopol and Nicolaieff in the presence of the surviving veterans of the battle of Sinope. Another event affecting the merchant marine, is the experimental opening of the great sea canal from Cronstadt to St. Petersburg. As to the strategic importance of the new canal, up to the present the Russian ships of war behind the forts at Cronstadt have had no water in which to fall back in case of an attack on the Cronstadt defences out of the way of the enemy's fire, as during the expedition of Sir Charles Napier. Now, as was shown during the recent naval manoeuvres, they will be able to take refuge in the canal, if necessary, right up to St.

Petersburg. But the more important consideration is that large ships of war constructed or kept here in reserve can in future be sent down the canal to Cronstadt fully equipped without the need of floating docks and all ready for action to encounter the enemy.

A despatch from London says: The report of General Sheridan, in which he points out the inadequacy of the United States coast and harbor defenses, has attracted a great deal of attention in England. The Conservatives find in it a justification for the outcry which they have made against the defenceless condition of England's seaboard, and say that it is time the English Government took warning when even an isolated and peaceful country like the United States is becoming alive to the danger of invasion. The *St. James's Gazette* treats the matter in a vein of sarcastic consolation. It finds comfort in the fact that England is not alone in her fears of foreign foes, and hopes that the "battle of Dorking," if it is ever to be fought, will be fought, in Yankee land. It professes its sympathy to America in her expected troubles, and suggests that England and America both arrange with some enterprising contractor to remedy matters and guarantee their safety. This, it says, would simplify matters, save expense, and at the same time promote international amity.

The Marquis Tseng has been appointed Vice-President of the Chinese Board of War. China's Turkish situation is to be made a Province of the empire, and to be governed like the other Provinces.

The overcast question disturbs the English as well as us. The *Times* says: "The present negotiation infatigably great cost having been reported by the Active Service Dress Com-

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

A copy of the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook," containing over 700 rare receipts by Prof. Rudman, mailed free to Officers' address.

PLUMBING Durham System (sewer joint) used at PULLMAN, Ill. Samples free. DURHAM HOUSE DRAINAGE CO., No. 231 East 42d Street, New York City.

Age: 34 Years.

The first words that appear on our annual statement are, in substance, the above.

Age, in the realm of finance, almost always implies strength, and when you consider the perilous times of the past and the heavy seas which swept so many companies away, you must admit that our timbers are staunch and our seaworthiness first-rate.

We are surely old enough to know how to carry on a life insurance business. Please remember then, that we have age and experience to our credit.

MANHATTAN

Life Insurance Company, Nos. 156 and 158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Correspondence invited.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 118 to 124 Broadway, Cor. CEDAR ST.

Safes for Securities. Storage for Valuables.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR.

HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S SHAVE COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. \$2 in Buffalo handle; \$3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied sent by mail 10c extra on C. O. D.

TARGET PRACTICE:

Practical Information for the Rifle Range.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. ARMY. 15 cents a copy, or eight copies for \$1.00. Address the author, Post Leavesworth, Kansas.



"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES." Testimonial of a Boston lady.

DEFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, cures the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cuticura, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Eruptions, Chapped and Oily Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, 50c. PUTNAM DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

321 to 329 6th Ave., N.Y. City, IMPORTERS of Costumes, Wraps—Fine Millinery—Dry Goods, &c. We call special attention to our Stock of

Athletic and Sporting Goods, in Caps, Shirts, Pants, Trunks

Men's Jerseys, and Sweaters.

Six of our best White Shirts to Order for \$5.50.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

CARL FISCHER,

No. 6 FOURTH AVENUE, N. Y. Manufacturer of and Dealer in MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Strings, etc. Publisher of Band and Orchestra Music. All the latest musical Novelties. Send for list and catalogue. Fährbach's Waltz: "Visions of a Beautiful Woman," the most popular Waltz of the present time. Reliable parties can have music sent on trial. Special attention to orders from the U. S. Army and Navy.

R. H. POWERS & CO.,

No. 114 Bond, NAGISAKI, JAPAN.

Grocers and Butchers, Wines and Fancy Stores, NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on file at our office

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers).

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, (Corcoran Building), F and Fifteenth Streets Washington, D. C.

Has been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, is thoroughly familiar with the conduct of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refer to Hon. O. P. Folger, 2d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. John E. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington, D. C.; Hon. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. D. Howard, U. S. A., New York; Hon. W. W. Keightley, 2d Auditor U. S. Treasury,

HOME, SWEET HOME.

\$5 MONTHLY BUYS YOUR OWN. A Profitable Investment. EACH \$5 DOUBLED MONTHLY, AND LOSSES RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE.

NEW YORK WILL BE THE FUTURE CITY OF THE WORLD.

Property around it is rapidly increasing in value. 500 BUILDING LOTS, BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED On high, healthy, well-drained ground, in about the choicest dwelling locality of New York, N. Y., many of which command a view of the Ocean, Statue Island, and the bay, island and cities intervening. Each lot will be sold on a payment of \$5 down, and \$5 per month thereafter until paid for. Cottages on similar terms. The prices of lots will be as follows: Between Hawthorne Avenue and Raritan Street, \$215 per lot. Between Raritan and Bigelow Streets, \$250 per lot; and between Bigelow Street and Clinton Avenue, \$300 per lot. The prices of all lots will be increased \$5 each month. Circulars and maps of B. WILSON, Attorney, 336 Broadway, N. Y.

The ONLY complete book on the Subject.

THE FIELD OF HONOR

BEING A full, graphic, and comprehensive History of Duelling in all times and countries, including the Judicial Combat of Europe, the Private Duel of the Civilized World, and special descriptions of all the noted Hostile Meetings in Europe and America. By BEN. O. TAYLOR, author of "The South after the War," "Semi-Tropical California," etc. 12mo, extra cloth, bevelled boards, \$2.

The only complete book of the kind; one that every library, private and public, every officer of Army or Navy, and every professional man, should possess.

* Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed, postpaid, by the Publishers.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT, 27 Park Place, New York.

The Cruise of the Brooklyn

IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC—Brazil, Patagonia, South Africa, Madagascar.

Handsomely bound in cloth, quarto size, top edge gilt and two edges in antique style, with sixteen illustrations and a track chart of the cruise up to the arrival of the ship at New York. The book contains 100 pages, descriptive of life on board the flagship Brooklyn, with descriptions of the countries visited in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The illustrations are distributed throughout the book to illustrate the text in the following order:

1. Frontispiece—The Brooklyn in Table Bay—Cape Colony.
2. General View of Montevideo—Uruguay.
3. The Entrance to Rio de Janeiro.
4. Camp Brooklyn, Patagonia—Transit of Venus Expedition.
5. The Government Buildings at Montevideo—Plaza Independencia.
6. Streets in Cape Town—Railroad Depot and Commercial Exchange.
7. General View of Zanzibar. The Sultan's Harem.
8. General View of Mozambique.
9. Madagascar—Sakalava Warrior and Boatman.
10. Malagasy Girls Founding Rice in Mortar.
11. The Sakalava Village of Tullear.
12. The Hova Officers of the Palace at Monrovia.
13. St. Helena—Longwood Old House.
14. Napoleon's Tomb.
15. General View of Buenos Ayres.
16. The Avenue of Palms at Rio de Janeiro.
17. Track Chart of the Cruise of the Brooklyn.

This book will be sent, postpaid, to any special address, after Dec. 1st, 1884, upon the receipt of \$3.00 by draft or postal money order, payable to Mr. D. E. REEHLER, 604 Lexington Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

CARL STEHR,

Manufacturer of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and Cigar-holders. Repairing and Silver Mounting. 347 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.

Sloan's Shirts

Made to Measure, 6 for \$9.

Selected Wampanit Mfg. Co. extra fine solid 3-ply Linen. Buttons, Reinforced French Pocket. Sleeves, with Initial. Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Geo. Sloan, Jr.,

Importer and Manufacturer of Men's Furnishing Goods, 637 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY, HOSIERY, SWEATERS, JELLY, SUSPENDERS, etc. At popular prices. Satisfaction guaranteed on all goods or money refunded. Samples and circulars with Blank for Self-measurement mailed free.

SILK PATCH-WORK.

Owing to the great demand for Silk Patch-Work, we are offering choice patterns, size 4 1/2 by 4 1/2 in., in packages of twenty pieces, for One Dollar. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Address JAMES M'CREEERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St., New York.

HOTELS.

Troy House, First and River Streets Troy N. Y. Jarvis and Gilla, Proprietors.

Leland Hotel Chicago ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. Best Location in the City, Michigan ave. and Jackson St. Thoroughly equipped.

WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

Hotel Brunswick, Fifth Ave. and 27th St., New York. Mitchell & Kinsler, Prop.

Grand Hotel, Broadway & 81st St., N. Y. Special rates to Army and Navy Officers. European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Props.

Lenham Hotel, Fifth Avenue, 2nd St. car Madison Square, New York. Also Howard Hotel, Long Branch, N. J. N. B. BARRY.

NLW HOTEL LEFAYETTE,

Broad and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. 1001 First Street, Philadelphia. TERMS—\$3.00 and \$4.00 Per Day.

THE EBBITT:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. 1001 First Street, Philadelphia. TERMS—\$3.00 and \$4.00 Per Day.

mittee to be too heavy and not waterproof, 100 experimental coats have been made by direction of the Committee, and these are now undergoing trial in several battalions."

The bill for the fur suits made for the Greely relief expedition indicates that the entire cost of the fur outfits, including the sleeping bags, is \$31,392. There were 1,500 reindeer skins used and 267 suits made of them. The skins cost \$6,692.40, the freight from Stockholm was \$523.11, and the cost of making was \$2,997.50. In making the sleeping bags 354 elk skins were used. Each bag cost \$31 and each fur suit \$41.

A PERUVIAN explorer has recently passed seven months in the basin of the Amazon and has established a small colony at the confluence of the Urubamba and Tambo Rivers which form the Ucayali, one of the principal tributaries of the Amazon.

A 130-ton gun has been cast at the Krupp works for the Italian Government. If the experiments with this monster gun are successful others on the same model, to serve for coast defence, will be cast at the royal foundry near Spina.

Recent advices from Japan state that the army and navy of that country are being quietly but energetically put upon a war footing. Compulsory military service is now strictly

insisted upon, and it is no longer possible to purchase exemption. There is no visible cause for the activity, but it is naturally connected with the Franco-Chinese troubles. The popular bitterness of feeling against the Chinese is said to have considerably moderated in Japan of late years.

BIRTHS.

KING.—At Baltimore, Md., November 19, 1884, to the wife of Assistant Engineer Charles A. E. King, U. S. Navy, a daughter.

THATCHER.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, November 25, GEORGE WINGLOW THATCHER, of Yarmouth, Mass., to Miss JULIA E. LE ROY, daughter of Rear Admiral W. E. Le Roy, U. S. Navy.

WEBSTER.—At Fort Bayard, N. M., November 3, to the wife of Commissary Sergeant George Webster, U. S. A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

EVERETT-ATKINSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., November 13, Assistant Surgeon EDWARD EVERETT, U. S. Army, to Miss JEREMY ATKINSON.

GARDNER-SCANLAND.—At Pittsfield, Ill., November 19, Lieut. JOHN H. GARDNER, 9th Cavalry, to Miss KITTIE C. SCANLAND.

HOPKINS-KAGAN.—In San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 19, 1884, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Samuel P. Specker, D. D., WILLIAM E. HOPKINS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, to CHARLES KAGAN, daughter of Capt. Charles P. Kagan, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army. No cards.

GRAY.—At Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 22, Surgeon CHARLES CARROLL GRAY, U. S. Army, retired.

NEWCOMB-OSGOOD.—At Salem, Mass., November 21, RAYMOND LEE NEWCOMB to Miss FANNIE HOWARD OSGOOD.

NICHOLSON-WIER.—At Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Dr. WILLIAM NICHOLSON to HENRIETTA WIER, daughter of the late Capt. Henry A. Wier, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

POLLOCK.—At Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 14, E. M. POLLOCK, Esq., father of Captain E. Pollock and Mrs. Colonel Carlton.

POKEROT.—At Norwalk, Conn., November 13, KATHIE M., eldest daughter of Bostwain A. M. POKEROT, U. S. Navy.

SHARP.—At Mackinac Island, Mich., November 12, in the 33d year of her age, HELEN E. RICE, wife of Lieutenant Thomas Sharp, 17th U. S. Infantry, and adopted daughter of James C. Rice, Esq., of Mackinac, Mich.

Hersford's Acid Phosphate
UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF MEDICAL STAFF
Dr. T. G. COMBROCK, Physician at Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., says: "For years we have used it in this hospital, in dyspepsia and nervous diseases, and as a drink during the decline and in the convalescence of lingering fevers. It has the unanimous approval of our medical staff."

R. H. MACY & CO.
Fourteenth St., Sixth Avenue,
and 13th St., New York
Grand Central Fancy and Dry
Goods Establishment.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S

Neckwear.
ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
MANUFACTURE.

Hosiery
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Handkerchiefs
IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN,
MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS.

OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDERED
Shirts

AT 25 CENTS, are made from carefully selected
linen, and the button holes are hand made.
Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order.
Unlaundered, at 25 cents; Laundered at \$1.25,
\$1.49 and \$1.99. Consult Catalogue or send for
instructions about self-measurement.

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR CAMP
AND GARRISON
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND IN YOUR NAME
AND ADDRESS FOR OUR FALL AND WINTER
CATALOGUE. CATALOGUES READY ABOUT
LAST OF SEPTEMBER.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Leggat Bros.,
Cheapest Book Store
in the World.

479,543 MAGNIFICENT GIFT BOOKS AND GOR-
GEOUS JUVENILE BOOKS ALMOST GIVEN
AWAY. GRAND HOLIDAY CATALOGUE FREE.

81 Chambers St.,
Third door west of City Hall Park, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION BRIDGE
NIAGARA CO., N. Y.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted
upon the Military System. Charges \$200 a year.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

Kentucky Military Institute,
Founded 1865, FARMDALE, KY.
ROBT. D. ALLEN, Col. and Supt.

The Michigan Military Academy.
Graduates admitted to University upon diplo-
ma. Location 29 miles from Detroit; pleasant and
healthful. Next term begins Sept. 16. Expenses,
\$250 per year. For Catalogue address Col.
ROBERT, Supt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

"VIREUN"
Wing Sing, N. Y.
H. C. SYMONDS,

WEST POINT
AKKAPOLIS
COLLEGE,
SCIENTIFIC.

Officers in the Army and Navy
Are reminded that CHAUNCEY HALL, the oldest
of the Boston private schools, makes a
One-third Reduction in Terms
to their children as pupils. Prepares for the
Institute of Technology, Busi-
ness, and College.

SMOKE THE BEST.

We wish to inform the public and smokers generally, that we have secured a large stock of the very choicest grades of thoroughly cured Golden
and have added to our stock a large shipment of the finest imported French Rice Paper. Such stock made up by the highest class of skillful labor, we feel confident, cannot
fail to satisfy the tastes of all good judges. Standard Brands—Caporal—Sweet Caporal—St. James N. Kinney Bros. Straight Out in Full Dress Packages, etc., etc.
Just Out—Sportsmans, Ca. ornal MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

Allen & Ginter
Richmond, Va.
Manufacturers of the finer grades of cigarettes
and smoking tobaccos. Our popular brand of
Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.
are made from a rare and costly tobacco,
the quality of which is not equaled by any other
cigarette. Beware of Imitations.

CHRISTMAS CARDS BY MAIL.



MY CARD PACKAGES for this season are ready. The as-
sortment is larger, the quality of the Cards finer, than any
previous year. Every one will be delighted to buy these
HOME COAT CARDS of the best makers in the world for actu-
ally less than the cost of the cheap chrome cards.
IN 1885 WE SOLD OVER ONE MILLION CARDS, AND IN
1883 TWO MILLIONS!
NO. 1.—FOR 50 CTS. and 4 CTS. for postage, 17 MARCUS
WARD'S, PRANG'S, HILDEBRANDT & FAULKNER, and
other finest Christmas and New Year Cards, together with a
handsome double fringed Card.
NO. 2.—FOR 50 CTS. and 4 CTS. for postage, 10 large and
fine Cards from the above publishers, with one Fine Frosted
Card.
NO. 3.—FOR \$1 and 6 CTS. for postage, a choice selection
of 25 Beautiful Cards of MARCUS WARD'S, PRANG'S, etc.,
and a beautiful fringed Fan, with cord and tassel, published
by L. PRANG & CO.
NO. 4.—FOR \$1 and 6 CTS. postage, a selection of 10 of our
largest and finest Cards, together with a full Chromo Pic-
ture by PRANG, handsomely mounted, with easel back.
Publishers' price, 75c.
NO. 5.—FOR \$1 and 16 CTS. for postage, 10 double fringed
Cards (not folding), each in a separate envelope, and an An-
tique Christmas Card.
NO. 6.—FOR 25 CTS. and 2 CTS. for postage, 8 MARCUS
WARD'S, PRANG'S, TUCKER'S, and other beautiful cards,
NO. 7.—FOR 50 CTS. and 4 CTS. for postage, 5 fine Chromo-litho, printed on Satin in colors, or
5 Japanese hand-painted Cards.
STAMPS OR POSTAL NOTES RECEIVED. Fringed Cards, Hand-painted Cards, and other Novelties at
10, 15, 25, 50 and 75 Cts. and \$1 each, for Christmas, Birthday or Anniversary, which will be selected
with care for different tastes and ages, as specified.
TO TEACHERS ONLY.—50 MARCUS WARD'S, PRANG'S, and other beautiful Cards, no two
alike, for \$1 and 5 cents postage. Better assortment, \$2 and 10 cents postage. A very choice selection,
no two alike, \$3 and 20 cents for postage and registering. We refer by permission to Hon. E.
S. TORREY, Postmaster, Boston, and to the publishers of the YOUTH'S COMPANION. TO AGENTS AND
DEALERS, or ANY ONE ordering \$5, 40 cents for postage and registering, of the above packets at one
time, a \$1.00 packet will be sent free, and as the smallest card in any of these packages will sell
readily for five or ten cents each, a handsome profit can be realized.
Every packet will be sent in pasteboard Protectors and heavy envelope wrappers, for safe trans-
mission.

H. H. CARTER, WHOLESALE STATIONER, No. 3 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.
PAPER BY THE POUND.—Complete Sample Sheets of Paper and Envelopes, with price and
number of sheets to a pound, sent to any address on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage, and spe-
cial prices will be made to all who will take orders for these papers in connection with my Card
packages.

THE ORIGINAL BOOSEY INSTRUMENTS.

Made by BOOSEY & CO., London. WM. A. FOND & CO., 25 Union Square, New York, Sole
Agents for the United States. Full Price List on application.

Kuylers
FRESH EVERY HOUR.
Bonbons, Chocolates.
For purity of material and deliciousness of flavor,
unexcelled.

PACKAGES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS ANYWHERE.
863 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th Streets, New York.

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE

Edited by
Moses A. Dow,
Boston, Mass.

Largest weekly ever published in America.
Full of choice stories. Each number complete
in itself. \$4 year. 16 back nos. \$1. Specimen free

ALL Magazines and Newspapers, both American
and Foreign, at club rates. Send for Catalogue
A. H. ROSS & Co., 11 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

SEEDS at SPECIAL RATES to MILITARY
SPOUTER. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

SEED CATALOGUE FREE Address HIRSH
SEEDLEY & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Duties of Guards and Sentinels,

BY
LIEUT. L. W. V. KENNON, 6TH U. S. INF'Y.

A compilation of the rules, forms, and orders
of guard duty, based on Army Regulations,
Orders and Decisions from Headquarters of the
Army, authorized Tactics, Practice at the U. S.
Military Academy at West Point, Decisions at
U. S. Inf. and Cav. School at Fort Leavenworth,
Kas. and well established customs of service.

SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, \$1.
Address:
THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

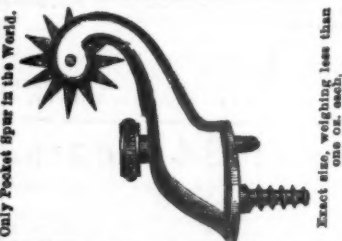
THOSE ANSWERING AN ADVERTISE-
ment will confer a favor upon the Adver-
tiser and the Publisher by stating that they
saw the Advertisement in the ARMY AND NAVY
JOURNAL.

\$11,950
IN CASH
GIVEN AWAY

To the SMOKERS of
Blackwell's Genuine
Bull Durham Smok-
ing Tobacco.

The genuine has picture of
BULL on every package.

For particulars see our next
announcement.



Thomson's Patent Pocket Spur,

Considered, the *Ne Plus Ultra* of all Spurs for
Military and Equestrian Riding. Can be attached
and detached quickly, and carried in the vest
pocket, they are so small and light. The main
screw is of Bessemer steel. Will not break or
injure. Can be attached a thousand times and
still set as firmly as when first adjusted. Pairs
allowed to set the same as if no spur attached.
Free from danger breakage in rough ground or
going up and down steps. Has the endorsement
of Adjutant General Townsend of N. Y., and
many others. For sale by all Saddlery, General
Hardware, and Military Equipment Houses, or
by the manufacturer, FETTER HAYDEN, Newark,
N. J., Sole Agent for the U. S. for Borne Celebrated
Newmarket Horse and Trotter and Challenge
Clippers. Send for Circular.

Lt. H. T. Reed's Military Works

Military Science and Tactics, 4th edition, 1880
Abridged Upton's Infantry Tactics (by
permission of owners of Upton's copy-
right), cloth, \$1
Principles of Tactics, cloth, \$1
Standard Signal Tactics, cloth, \$1
Light Artillery Tactics, paper, \$1
Broom Tactics (for Ladies), paper, \$1
\$1 Ten per cent. less on orders by the dozen.
A. W. REED & CO., Howard St., Baltimore



HUNTING BOOTS AND SHOES,
Wholesale or Retail.
JOHN D. BETHLE, Mr. Sportsman's Goods,
Send for Prices. 124 Chambers St.,
No postal cards. New York

Hayden's Modern School for GUITAR
With over 100 Songs & Pieces. 75 Cts.
Circular free. W. L. Hayden, Boston, Mass.
New Guitar Music Every Month.

KINNEY TOBACCO CO., Successors to Kinney Bros., New York

C. WEIS, MANUFACTURER OF
Meerschmump Pipes,
 SMOKERS' ARTICLES, Etc.,
 Wholesale and Retail.
 Repeating done. Send for circular.
399 Broadway, N. Y.
 FACTORIES: 69 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.
RAW MEERS' HAUM & AMBER FOR SALE.

Our Little Ones and the Nursery.



A most appropriate and acceptable present for any little one is a year's subscription to this brightest gem of juvenile literature, standing to-day without a peer in the world.

Specimen copy free. For sale by Newsdealers. Agents wanted.

One year, \$1.50. Single Copies, 15 cts.
 Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.



OPIMUM
 & WHISKY HABITS
 cured with Double
 Chloride of Gold. We
 challenge investigation.
 10,000 Cures.
 Books free.
 The
 LESLIE E. KEELY CO.
 DWIGHT, ILL.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!
 Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Tea and Coffee, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.
 Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
 Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

RED STAR LINE.
 FOR ANTWERP, PARIS, AND THE RHINE.
 Sailing from NEW YORK and ANTWERP every Saturday.
 This service will be carried out by the following fleet of First-Class, Full Powered, and elegantly appointed Steamers:
 Westernland.....5500 Tons. Waerland.....5000 Tons
 Noordland.....4000 " Penland.....4000 "
 Rhyndland.....4000 " Belgienland.....4000 "
 Nederland.....3000 " Switzerland.....3000 "
 Zealand.....3000 " Vaderland.....3000 "
 These steamers carry neither Cattle, Sheep, Horses, nor Pigs. Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bathrooms amidships.
 Saloon, \$60 to \$90; excursion, \$110 to \$160; Second Cabin, \$50 for outward, prepaid; excursion, \$90; steerage, outward, \$20; prepaid from Antwerp, \$18; excursion, \$36, including bedding, &c.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
 General Agents, 55 Broadway.

IMPROVED PATENT BINDER for Preserving THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
 \$1.25 by mail.
 340 Broadway New York.



THE PETTIBONE MANUFACTURING CO.
 165 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 THE NEW REGULATION FORAGE CAP CORD, IN GILT, AT \$1 EACH.

Real Gold, \$1.50 each. Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of price. If not satisfactory, money will be refunded. Regular Army Uniforms, Militia Company Uniforms, and Equipments at special close prices.
 Correspondence Solicited.

THE SHURLY WATCH AND JEWELRY MFG COMPANY
 77 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

Between Washington and Randolph Streets,
WHOLESALE JEWELERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARMY BADGES AND CAP ORNAMENTS.
 Have a large stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Solid Silver, PLATED WARE, Optical, and goods suitable for Wedding presents, which we will sell at Wholesale prices.
 Capt. E. R. P. SHURLY, U. S. A. (Retired), has supervision of the Sales and Manufacturing Department. If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.

HOTCHKISS & CO.,
 21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS, FRANCE;
 49 PARLIAMENT ST., LONDON, ENGLAND,
 AND 113 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF HOTCHKISS'S PATENT
REVOLVING CANNON,
 SINGLE BARREL
RAPID FIRING GUNS,
 Mountain and Yacht Guns,
 Ammunition, &c.

JOHN EARLE & CO.
 Army and Navy Tailors,
 Two doors above the "Old South,"
 No. 380 WASHINGTON STREET,
 BOSTON, MASS.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
 Army & Navy Merchant Tailor,
 15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, &c. COLLIERSON BROS., 151 Canal St., N. Y. Mfrs and Patentees. Send for Catalogue. Free.

MILLER'S PAJAMAS
 SHIRTS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.

Descriptive Catalogue Mailed Free.
THOMAS MILLER & SONS,
 1151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th Sts.
 355 SIXTH AVE., cor. 22d St., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON.

Assets, - - - - \$16,901,943.27
 Liabilities, - - - 14,327,928.23

Total Surplus, - \$2,574,015.04

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a lien upon it, and also gives liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

This Company issues *Endowment* policies at precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies, and endorses thereon the cash surrender and paid up insurance values as guaranteed by the laws of Massachusetts.

Pamphlets explanatory of the New Feature may be had on application at the
Office of the Company,
Post Office Square.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President,
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

ARMY CATECHISM
 FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. By Col. GUY V. HENRY U. S. A. WILL be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 25 cents. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

Young Men READ THIS!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Colt's New Hammerless Double Gun.



This gun has just been brought out. Every effort has been made to make it the best gun possible. New devices have been introduced in perfecting this arm, to wit—the force expended in working it is divided between the opening and closing motion—rendering the manipulating easier and pleasanter. The safety device is positive, and the indicator that the arm can or cannot be fired, is outside and distinct. The parts are simple, strong, and few in number. It is powerful, close, and even shooting. The barrels, like all the guns of the Colt Arms Co., are, by a system known only to the Company, soldered together with hard solder. They never can jar apart, thus overcoming a defect to which the guns of the best English makers are liable. They are more accurately made than the much more costly English guns.

Colt's Repeating Rifles & Carbines.

Years ago these took a good start, based on the reputation of the makers. With large numbers of Frontiersmen they now have a good name which this arm has earned for itself. We have in stock all the lengths, weights, and styles of finish. The .44 cal. more recently

produced, weighs only 6 lbs., shoots as accurately as any single shot rifle, and is not higher in price!

COLT'S PISTOLS.

Police .38 and .41 calibre Self and Thumb Cocking. The police force of nearly all the cities of this country are armed with this efficient weapon. Long stroke, and sure fire, with light trigger pull, great penetration and accuracy.

NEW POCKET.

.22, .30, .32, .38 and .41 calibre—compact and strong shooting. All adapted for long cartridges. The .30 calibre pistol weighs only 6 ounces. Keep in mind that this is much the most lead and force for the weight of any pistol made.

COLT'S "FRONTIER."

.44 calibre Thumb Cocking—uses the same cartridge as Colt's Repeating Rifle.

Colt's .45—the Standard U. S. Cavalry Arm.

.45—Self Cocking and Thumb Cocking—same cartridge as above. Government standard.

All Colt's Pistols are forged frames. No cast iron in any of the Colt Arms, Rifles, Shot Guns, or Pistols. In fact there is no such line of arms as to beauty, efficiency, excellency of material and workmanship produced in any other Arms factory in the world.

Winchester Rifles.

We offer a full assortment, all calibres and styles.

Remington's

Rifles, and Breech-loading Double and Single Guns.

Parker Bros.'s
 Double Breech-loading Gun.

Harrison & Richardson's

Excellent and beautifully made Hammerless Double Guns.

All the above Breech Loading Guns are much superior, for the cost, to imported Guns, whether English or Belgian.

SMITH & WESSON Self Cocking and Thumb Cocking Pistols, .22, .32, .38 and .41 calibre. These pistols are the very best material and workmanship wrought iron and steel throughout.

We also offer an extended assortment of cast iron American Pistols, and British Bull-dogs, cast iron barrel and frame. Imported Guns, Belgian and English—Single and Double, Muzzle and Breech Loading Guns, Low priced and high priced. Flobert Rifle, .22 and .32 calibre. Gun Implements and Ammunition—a large variety. Agents for Austin Powder Co. Also Agents for Curtis and Harvey Diamond Grain Powder. Send for Circulars to

B. KITTREDGE,

Cincinnati, O.



SOUTH BOSTON IRON WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

WM. P. HUNT, Prest.,
WM. S. EATON, Treas.,

Foundry St., South Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES OF ALL KINDS.

STEAM-HAMMERS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, ETC., ETC., WITH FIXTURES AND MACHINERY FOR CASTING AND FINISHING

PIECES OF ALL SIZES UP TO ONE HUNDRED TONS WEIGHT.

Castings from Gun-Iron a Specialty.

**NEW REGULATION
NAVY EQUIPMENTS. | ARMY CAP CORDS.
BENT & BUSH,**

Originators of the
GOSSAMER TOP CAP.
387 Washington Street Boston, Mass.

J. H. WILSON,
1106 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER.
NEW NAVY EQUIPMENTS. Army Cap Cords and Corps Badges.
SOLE AGENT AND MANUFACTURER OF MCKENNEY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE BOX.

POLLARD & ALFORD,
No. 104 TREMONT ST., Boston, Mass.
ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,
Swords, Belts, Gold and Silver Embroideries of all kinds, Hats, Caps, Chapeaux, Epaulettes; Flags
and Banners, Buttons, Gold and Silver Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, Braids, &c.
NAVY AND ARMY EQUIPMENTS at Lowest Prices.

ESTABLISHED 1813.
HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,
FURNISHERS TO THE
Army, Navy and National Guard.
Price List sent on Application.

HOWARD ACKERMAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,
No. 712 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
UNIFORMS—
Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the
Military Service of the United States.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
J. H. MCKENNEY & CO.,
Successors to BAKER & MCKENNEY 141 Grand Street, New York,
CORK and FELT HELMETS,
MILITARY GOODS
FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
MILITARY GOODS,
EQUIPMENTS FOR
OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, NATIONAL GUARD, &c.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

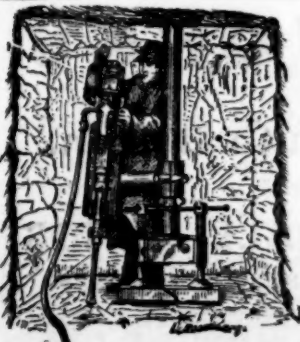
RAYMOLD & WHITLOCK,
Successors to HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
(Military Department).
**New Regulation Equipments for
Naval Officers.**
Sales Room and Manufactory, 39 West 14th St.,
Near 6th Avenue, NEW YORK.



**FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR
and
CLOTH OF GOLD
CIGARETTES.**

Our Cigarettes cannot be surpassed. If you do not use them, a trial will
convince you that they have no equal. Two hundred millions sold in 1883.
13 First Prize Medals Awarded.

WM. S. KIMBALL & Co.



**RAND
DRILL
CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rock Drills, Air Compressors
AND
GENERAL MINING MACHINERY
Blasting Batteries, Fuses and Caps.
**23 PARK PLACE,
New York City, N. Y.**

W. D. STRYKER.

C. S. STEELE.

W. D. STRYKER & CO.,
No. 201 Grand Street, New York,
MILITARY CLOTHING,
For Army and Navy Officers, for the National Guard of any State,
and for Bands. Other Uniforms of all descriptions.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
JACOB REED'S SONS,
920 and 922 Chestnut St., Phila.
Oldest Practical Military Tailors in the United States.
Uniforms for Army and Navy Officers, and National Guard, at
Moderate Prices. FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

ARMY & NAVY EQUIPMENTS.
HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN
7 Bond Street New York.

MILITARY CLOTHIER,
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS,
W. C. BOYLAN, 135 Grand St., New York.

ESTABLISHED 1833.
HATFIELD AND SONS,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIALTY—English "Bedford Cords" in Sky-Blue for Uniform Trousers.

WAR NOCK
Manufacturers of  and Dealers in
ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD
Officers' Equipments.
238 Fifth Avenue, **WARNOCK & CO.,** New York City.
Specialties—Gossamer Top Caps and Shoulder Straps.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

MCCOMBER'S PATENT BOOTS AND SHOES.

Everybody can now enjoy my Patent Boots and Shoes. I am now manufacturing
my Patent Boots and Shoes on a large scale with new and improved machinery, and
selling at greatly reduced prices so as to place them within reach of all. I will send
to all applicants price-lists, full instructions for self-measurement for men, women,
and children, and return the shoes as quickly as they can be made. They will fit
beautifully, will never warp, distort, or injure the tenderest foot, and will restore
bad and distorted feet to symmetry and comfort. I make no shoddy goods, and my
highest class boots and shoes are unsurpassed either in material or workmanship, by
any goods in any country, and my lowest class goods are superior in every respect to
all others at the same price. Those who desire perfect boots and shoes should send
for my free illustrated pamphlets, which will give price-list and all information that
is required. **JOEL MCCOMBER,** Inventor and Manufacturer of McComber's
PATENT BOOTS AND SHOES, AND McComber's PATENT LASTS, 52 East 10th Street,
five doors west of Stewart's Store, New York. Mention THE ARMY AND NAVY
JOURNAL.

ALONZO RAND.
Army and Navy Merchant Tailor.
80 Main St., Charlestown, Mass.



**Mutual
Benefit
LIFE ASSOCIATION**
OF
AMERICA.

Our system furnishes insurance at exact
cost upon the actual mortality instead of
assumed death-rate.

Our directors are among the most re-
liable business men in New York and
elsewhere.

Active and reliable, General, Special,
and Local Agents wanted in all healthy
sections of the United States.

Call or send for circular giving fullest
information.

EDWARD HENRY KENT, Pres.
WILLIAM L. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Home Office, Temple Court,
Cor. Beekman and Nassau Sts.,
New York.

**OFFICERS COMPANY & MESS
OUTFITS.**

IN CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY, SILVER
PLATED, WOOD, and HARD WARES. ALL
ACTUAL UTENSILS AND ARTICLES SUIT-
ABLE TO THE USES OF THE CAMP, GAR-
RISON AND NAVY.

The undersigned, for over a quarter of a cen-
tury in this building, and carrying in stock full
lines of goods, have unsurpassed facilities for
filling promptly and correctly all orders, by mail
or otherwise for any and all things pertaining to
the above and their various branches.

DECORATIONS ON CROCKERY.
INITIALS, REGIMENTAL DESIGNS, &c.
Can refer to many prominent Officers.
Catalogue, Price List, and Estimates will be
furnished by mail on application.

HADLEYS, Cooper Institute, N. Y.

H. P. STEVENS,
Choice Ship and Mess Stores;
Cor. Chelsea & Henley Sts., CHARLESTOWN, Mass.

Orange Powder

("Orange Mills," Established 1808.)

Orange Rifle,
Orange Lightning,
Orange Ducking,
Orange Creedmoor.

Military, Mining and Blasting Powder.
Electric Blasting Apparatus.

Manufactured and for Sale by
Lafin & Rand Powder Company.
29 Murray Street, New York.

Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the
country.
Send postal card for illustrated descriptive
pamphlet, showing size of grains of Powder
mailed FREE.